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NEW PARLIAMENTARY VICE MINISTERS APPOINTED

OW020520 Tokyo KYODO in English 0500 GMT 2 Dec 81

[Text] Tokyo, Dec 2 (KYODO) -- The government Wednesday appointed 23 new parliamentary vice ministers, all Diet members of the Liberal-Democratic Party.

It appointed Yukihiko Ikeda as deputy chief cabinet secretary and Joji Fukushima as deputy director general of the Prime Minister's Office on Monday following Prime Minister Zenko Suzuki's formation of his new Cabinet.

Of the 25 new vice ministers, including Ikeda and Fukushima, six belong to the Suzuki faction within the LDP, four each to the Tanaka and Fukuda factions, seven to the Nakasone faction, and three to the Komoto faction. One is not affiliated with any faction.

The lineup of the vice ministers follows:

- Justice: Kiyoshi Takeuchi, 61
- Foreign: Hideo Tsuji, 62
- Finance: Takesaburo Yamasaki, 49, and Koji Masuoka, 57
- Education: Takahisa Tamo, 57
- Health and welfare: Yuji Tsushima, 51
- Agriculture, forestry and fisheries: Tokuchiro Tamazawa, 43, and Zenju Nariai 65
- International trade and industry: Shozo Harada, 58, and Kenji Manabe, 46
- Transport: Michihiko Kano, 39
- Posts and telecommunications: Toyohiko Mizuhira, 49
- Labor: Hideo Aizawa, 55
- Construction: Kanezo Muraoka, 50
- Home affairs: Yoichi Tani, 55
- Administrative Management Agency: Yasushi Nakamura, 49
- Hokkaido Development Agency: Shuji Kita, 56
- Defense Agency: Hisao Horinouchi, 57
- Economic Planning Agency: Hiroshi Yukawa, 63
- Science and Technology Agency: Hiroko Hayashi, 48
- Environment Agency: Yozo Ishikawa, 56
- Okinawa Development Agency: Takeo Tahara, 70
- National Land Agency: Fukujiro Kikuchi, 56

BUSINESS LEADERS COMMENT ON NEW SUZUKI CABINET

OW301139 Tokyo KYODO in English 1110 GMT 30 Nov 81

[Text] Tokyo, Nov 30 (KYODO) -- Business leaders Monday expressed strong hopes that the new Suzuki Cabinet will take measures to alleviate trade frictions with other nations at the earliest possible date.

Yoshihiro Inayama, president of the Federation of Economic Organizations (Keidanren), and Bumpei Otsuki, president of the Japan Federation of Employers' Associations (Nikkeiren), said the elimination of trade frictions with the United States and the European Common Market is one of the problems to be tackled urgently by the new Cabinet. "The government," they said, "should act to remove the trade frictions as soon as possible."

In this connection, Shigeo Nagano, president of the Japan Chamber of Commerce and Industry, noted that the new Cabinet is fully capable of solving this problem. While Toshio Komoto and Michio Watanabe were retained respectively as director general of the Economic Planning Agency and finance minister, two other influential leaders -- Yoshio Sakurauchi and Shintaro Abe -- were named as foreign minister and minister of international trade and industry, respectively, Nagano pointed out.

Regarding the overall impression of the new Suzuki Cabinet, Inayama said the new lineup is expected to enhance the solidarity of the ruling Liberal-Democratic Party. Nagano said the new Cabinet can be described as an "all-star cast" with all influential leaders of the LDP and so-called "new leaders" appointed to important ministerial posts appropriately.

The inauguration of the new Cabinet is expected to lead to the stabilization of the domestic political situation, the business leaders also said.

Referring to other problems now facing the nation, the business leaders expressed their hope that the new Cabinet will do its best to solve them one after another with Prime Minister Suzuki exercising strong leadership. Among the urgent problems cited by the business leaders are administrative reforms, acceleration of domestic economic recovery and reconstruction of the national treasury. They said the new Suzuki Cabinet should promote administrative reforms vigorously. Nagano said in this connection that the government should push administrative reforms fundamentally from a long-term viewpoint.

Referring to measures to speed up economic recovery, Seiji Tsutsumi, chairman of Seibu Department Store, expressed hope for early adoption of business-stimulating measures, such as a cut in the Bank of Japan's official discount rate. The basic interest rate was last cut in March by a full percentage point to 6.25 percent per annum.

Tadahiro Sekimoto, president of Nippon Electric Co (NEC), a leading electric appliance and machinery maker, said the government should enforce business-stimulating measures in a "timely manner" by fully taking into account consumer and corporate sentiment.

SUZUKI ORDERS SPEEDUP IN TARIFF-CUTTING SCHEDULE

OW010433 Tokyo KYODO in English 0413 GMT 1 Dec 81

[Text] Tokyo, Dec 1 (KYODO) -- Prime Minister Zenko Suzuki has ordered a two-year speedup of the Tokyo round tariff cutting schedule for about 2,600 items. He gave the instructions at the first meeting of his reorganized Cabinet Monday night, where he declared that settlement of trade frictions with other countries and administrative streamlining would get top priority.

In the Tokyo round of tariff-cutting negotiations in 1978, it was agreed that the tariffs be lowered by one-eighth of the target reduction percentage yearly over an eight-year period from 1980 to 1987.

Suzuki ordered that the tariff cuts scheduled for three years from fiscal 1982 to 1984 be carried out at one stroke, effective April 1, 1982. He specifically mentioned whiskey for this quick treatment. Scotch whiskey is now taxed about 30 percent on an ad valorem calculation. Finance Ministry officials said they will consider lowering this further to about the same level as bourbon whiskey. The import tariff on scotch whiskies, which was lowered in March 1978, is already down to yen 343 per liter, the final rate agreed at the Tokyo round. But Britain has been asking Japan to apply the same ad valorem duty of 24.5 percent to Scotch as the bourbon whiskies now chiefly imported from the United States and Canada.

The Finance Ministry estimates the import tariff on biscuits containing added sugar will be cut from 38.5 to 36.3 percent and for other biscuits from 33.8 to 31.9 percent. The final tariff rates agreed at the Tokyo round were 34 percent for biscuits containing added sugar and 30 percent for other biscuits. Chocolate tariffs will be cut by the same rate as other biscuits.

The tariff on computers will also be lowered to 7 percent from the current 9.1 percent.

Suzuki also told the Cabinet to prepare to send to the Diet at its next ordinary session a bill to lower or remove the nontariff trade barriers and to open the market wider to foreign enterprises. The prime minister said a group would be set up under the direct control of the president of the ruling Liberal-Democratic Party (LDP), which is himself, to study ways to settle the trade frictions.

Suzuki said that a moderate tax increase would be carried out within the framework of the existing tax system to cover the expected revenue shortfalls in fiscal 1982.

VRPR: HOLDING OLYMPICS IN SEOUL 'PREMATURE'

SK020348 (Clandestine) Voice of the Revolutionary Party for Reunification in Korean to South Korea 1000 GMT 1 Dec 81

[Article from 21 October MINJUNG SIBO, published by overseas Koreans, from feature "Hour for Compatriots in North"]

[Excerpts] Today the Chon Tu-hwan regime raves that the 1988 Seoul Olympics will be an occasion for surmounting economic depression and will foster the second economic leap leading to the advanced ranks of international economic society. However, the Seoul Olympics, judging from the current economic situation in Korea, face numerous problems. The adverse economic effects are expected to far exceed expectations.

It is estimated that more than \$10 billion will be required for expanding broadcasting facilities, hotels for tourists and investing in nongovernmental sectors in addition to public investment. Such a huge expenditure shows that hosting the Olympics will not be possible unless public financial assistance is forthcoming. Thus, many nations are of late not interested in hosting the Olympics. Will the Korean Government be able to bear such an enormous financial burden? This seems very difficult. Korea's national economy is already in the red due to increased defense expenditures and economic development expenses and it is currently faced with a serious financial crisis.

The government is repeating a vicious circle of securing new loans without paying old debts. Under this policy the government will probably try to finance the enormous Olympics expenses by securing more foreign loans and increasing revenues. In this event the people's financial burden will increase.

Considering the fact that financing the Seoul Olympics will only cause many economic side-effects, such as increasing the people's heavy burden, it is only natural that the people are saying that holding the Olympics in Seoul is premature.

VRPR HITS CHON'S MEASURES TO PROMOTE OLYMPICS

SK010700 (Clandestine) Voice of the Revolutionary Party for Reunification in Korean to South Korea 0300 GMT 30 Nov 81

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] While touring the Seoul General Stadium in Chamsil on 28 November, traitor Chon Tu-hwan raved that to prepare for the 1988 Olympics and the Asian games a movement to promote the people's sense of order should be conducted. This is an absurd remark revealing a wicked intention to strengthen brainwashing and fascist oppression of the people on the pretext of preparing for the Olympics.

Traitor Chon Tu-hwan is desperately maneuvering to attain his vicious political aims, running counter to the sacred ideal of the Olympics. He is scheming to cover up his filthy nature as a murderer and dictator in the robe of the Olympics and to attain his ambition for long-term power by stabilizing the fascist dictatorship. Traitor Chon Tu-hwan, in a recent meeting with the Olympics Inducement Committee, raved that the government and the people of all strata should strive to establish an orderly climate and that we should take advantage of the Olympics as a means to consolidate our system. The consolidation of the system raved about by traitor Chon Tu-hwan means consolidating the military fascist system. The establishment of an orderly climate means suppressing the people under the fascist rule and cruel oppression of the patriotic masses calling for freedom and democracy.

Traitor Chon Tu-hwan is maneuvering to perpetuate the nation's division by making the two-Koreas policy a fait accompli through the inducement of the Olympics.

He sent Foreign Minister No Sin-yong to the UN secretary general and begged for the entry of South Korea into the United Nations, raving that South Korea is now internationally recognized.

The fact that the Chon Tu-hwan clique has begged for entry into the United Nations on the pretext of the Olympics evinces a filthy objective to perpetuate the nation's division by winning international acknowledgement of two Koreas. The Chon Tu-hwan clique also wants to escape international isolation through the Olympics. As is known, the world denounces traitor Chon Tu-hwan as a murderer and fascist tyrant and the Chon Tu-hwan clique as treacherous nation selling group. In this reality, the Chon Tu-hwan clique is attempting to shirk its miserable status as an international orphan by making overtures to many nations through bribery.

The Chon Tu-hwan clique is trying to trick the people. This is a nonsensical drama. Chon Tu-hwan's remarks on promoting the people's sense of order are a part of such a drama. Taking advantage of the sacred ideal of the Olympics, which pursues friendship and unity among nations, the fascist dictator is attempting to attain his wicked political objectives. This will not be tolerated.

Therefore, our ardent students and people from all walks of life, as well as international social circles, are denouncing the Chon Tu-hwan clique's inducement of the Olympics as an absurd act similar to Hitler's inducement of the Olympics in the 1930's.

Traitor Chon Tu-hwan should stop such maneuvering and immediately step down from power in accordance with the unanimous demand of the people.

'PROVOCATIVE' NAVAL EXERCISE IN SOUTH ASSAILED

SKO20850 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0807 GMT 2 Dec 81

[Text] Pyongyang, December 2 (KCNA) -- The South Korean military fascist clique has been staging since November 25 a provocative naval firing exercise in the West Sea off Taechon port and near Ogo Island east of Palmi Island, according to a report. The military rehearsals staged from 9 in the morning to 6 in the afternoon every day will continue until December 25 in the sea off Taechon port and till December 15 in the sea near Ogo Island.

The fascist clique also announced that a naval firing exercise will take place every day from December 9 to 11 on the sea southeast of Changgi Cape, Yongil Bay, east coast, threatening the people with much ado about "caution" and so forth.

These military rehearsals on the West and East Sea are an extension of the criminal war provocation manoeuvres in which the Chon Tu-hwan military hooligans have of late got more frantic to incite the spirit of confrontation against the northern half of the republic among the puppet army soldiers and the South Korean people and increase tension at the dictates of the U.S. imperialists.

VRPR SCORES REAGAN'S POLICY OF 'RETALIATION'

SKO20728 (Clandestine) Voice of the Revolutionary Party for Reunification in Korean to South Korea 1000 GMT 1 Dec 81

[Regular feature program "Trend of the World"]

[Excerpts] The word "retaliation" is frequently uttered by U.S. authorities. They say that relentless retaliation will occur if U.S. honor is threatened.

At a 27 January ceremony to welcome the hostages back from Iran, U.S. President Reagan raved that the United States will make it a policy to retaliate when U.S. dignity is encroached upon. The U.S. hostages released from Iran had been detained for 444 days by Iranian students and people who rose up in the anti-U.S. struggle. Prior to their capture, the hostages carried out espionage, sabotage and subversive activities in Iran for the rehabilitation of the Pahlavi dictatorship. Therefore, it was not U.S. honor but Iranian honor which was encroached upon. It was not the Iranian people but the U.S. imperialists who were to be retaliated against.

Retaliation means revenge. The aggressor U.S. imperialists say that they will retaliate against others. This is, indeed, something like a thief crying: Stop thief. With the brigandish retaliation strategy, the Reagan administration is now trying to intimidate others and is disclosing its belligerent nature everywhere in the world. What draws people's attention to Reagan's retaliation strategy is a hardline military position that claims U.S. retaliation will not be limited to a specific area but will extend to other areas of the world if U.S. honor is encroached upon.

Setting a new record in increasing military expenditures, the Reagan administration, under the pretext of building a strong America, is feverishly producing modern lethal weapons and carrying out provocative war exercises throughout the world. It is running amok in seeking aggressive war maneuvers. This aggravates the already tense international situation. The U.S. strategy of retaliation increases the danger of a new world war. Why has the Reagan administration come forth with the strategy of retaliation? To make a long story short, the United States is scheming to conceal its belligerent nature as an aggressor and to intimidate and blackmail world forces opposing imperialism and seeking independence. At the same time, by showing a willingness to use retaliation, the United States is trying to restore the image of the United States among its allies and satellite countries and to save its dignity. Thus, the Reagan administration's strategy of retaliation is by no means a manifestation of U.S. might. It is posturing by a flabby weakling and discloses the weakness of the United States.

The time when the United States could control the world is over. No one will be frightened by the U.S. strategy of retaliation. Some Americans and world people are now denouncing the Reagan administration's strategy of retaliation by branding it a scheme to revive the Monroe Doctrine, the heinous doctrine of aggression which James Monroe set forth in 1823 for the purpose of armed intervention in other countries and the occupation of their territorial lands. Meanwhile, on the announcement of Reagan's strategy of retaliation, Japan and other Western countries said that the strategy involves the danger of a full-scale world war. They warned the Reagan administration to act prudently.

The Reagan administration's strategy of retaliation arouses the bitter denunciation of the world's people.

MEETING, PRESS MARK YUGOSLAVIA'S REPUBLIC DAY

Pyongyang Meeting 27 Nov

SK281035 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1014 GMT 28 Nov 81

[Text] Pyongyang, November 28 (KCNA) -- A meeting was held at the Pyongyang textile machine factory on November 27 on the 38th anniversary of Day of the Republic, the national holiday of the Yugoslav people. The meeting was attended by personages concerned and employees of the factory. Ambassador Ljupco Tavciovski and an official of the Yugoslav Embassy in Pyongyang were invited there.

Yi Yong-chae, director of the factory, spoke first at the meeting. Noting that the second session of the antifascist people's Liberation Council which was held on November 29, 1943, under the guidance of Comrade Tito adopted a resolution on founding and new Federal State of Yugoslavia, he said: This was an event of historic significance in laying the foundation of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia.

Today the Yugoslav people are continuously registering big successes in the building of socialism based on self-management, firmly ensuring the unity and cohesion of nationalities with an unshakable determination to unswervingly follow the road paved by their beloved leader Comrade Tito, he noted, and went on: We rejoice as over our own over all the successes made by the Yugoslav people and sincerely wish them new successes in their future struggle.

Poincing out that the Yugoslav people are making a big contribution to the development and strengthening of the Nonaligned Movement and to world peace and security, while adhering to independence, he declared: We highly estimate this. Referring to the relations of friendship between the two countries which are developing ever more excellently, he stressed: The friendly and cooperative relations between the two countries will invariably develop for ever as they were initiated and brought into bloom personally by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and respected Comrade Tito.

Ambassador Ljupco Tavciovski spoke next. He pointed out that the Yugoslav people are firmly carrying forward the policy of Comrade Tito. Noting that Korea and Yugoslavia defend the fundamental principles of the Nonaligned Movement and its unity, he said: We highly estimate the care and efforts of respected Comrade President Kim Il-song for the defense of the unity of the Nonaligned Movement. In his report to the Sixth Congress of the Workers Party of Korea respected Comrade President Kim Il-song directed deep attention to the Nonaligned Movement, warned against the danger of blocs threatening this movement and taught how to struggle against outside influence, the ambassador said.

Expressing the belief that the Korean people under the leadership of respected Comrade President Kim Il-song would fulfill the vast task set forth at the Sixth Congress of the KWP and the fourth plenary meeting of the sixth Central Committee of the party to further develop and strengthen the country, he said: Through the Seventh Congress of the League of Socialist Working Youth of Korea some time ago, we saw the firm unity of your people and their unbounded loyalty to the Workers Party of Korea and to the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il.

The Korean people are building socialism and reliably defending the independence of the country with their own efforts on the basis of the chuche idea, and resolutely struggling to reunify the bisected country by peaceful means in accordance with the new reunification proposal advanced by respected Comrade President Kim Il-song.

He concluded his speech with the following slogans: Long live the friendship between the Korean and Yugoslav peoples! Long live respected Comrade Kim Il-song, the great leader of the Korean people! Long live Comrade Kim Chong-il, the dear leader of the Korean people! Long live the leadership of the party and state of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia!

NODONG SINMUN Article

SK291028 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0856 GMT 29 Nov 81

[Text] Pyongyang, November 29 (KCNA) -- Papers here today dedicate signed articles to the 38th anniversary of Day of Republic, the auspicious national holiday of the Yugoslav people. A NODONG SINMUN article headlined "On the Road of Struggle and Advance" says: On this occasion the Korean people extend warm congratulations and greetings to the fraternal Yugoslav people.

It further says: The Yugoslav people who won victory in the anti-fascist peoples liberation war and achieved the country's liberation under the leadership of Comrade Josip Broz Tito have made great successes in the struggle to do away with national inequality, defend the country's sovereignty and build a socialist society based on self-management. Carrying forward the cause of Comrade Josip Broz Tito, the Yugoslav Government and people are now actively striving to hasten socialist construction and attain the country's stability with their united and concerted efforts.

Maintaining the policy of nonalignment, the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia is energetically striving to ensure world peace and security and establish equitable international relations based on independence and equality.

The Korean people are sincerely rejoiced as over their own over the successes registered by the fraternal Yugoslav people in the endeavours for the independent development of the country and in all fields of the building of a new society, and hail them. The Korean people will, in the future, too, make all efforts to strengthen friendship with the Yugoslav people. The Korean people express firm solidarity with the sacred cause of the Yugoslav people valiantly advancing along their independent road.

A MINJU CHOSON article captioned "National Day of Yugoslav People" says: The Korean people who value the friendly and cooperative relations with the Yugoslav people believe that these relations between the two countries will grow stronger and develop in the common struggle for realizing the cause of socialism and the idea of the Nonaligned Movement, and sincerely wish the Yugoslav people greater success in their struggle for the independent development of the country and national prosperity.

KIM IL-SONG SENDS GREETINGS TO ALBANIAN LEADERS

SK291004 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0830 GMT 29 Nov 81

[Text] Pyongyang, November 29 (KCNA) -- The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea and president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, sent a message of greetings on November 28 to Comrade Enver Hoxha, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Party of Labour of Albania, and Comrade Haxhi Lleshi, president of the Presidium of the People's Assembly of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, on the occasion of the 37th anniversary of the liberation of Albania and the victory of her people's revolution.

The message reads: On the occasion of the 37th anniversary of the liberation of Albania and the victory of her people's revolution, I extend warmest felicitations on behalf of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea, the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, the Korean people and on my own to you and through you to the Albanian people.

Since liberation the Albanian people have registered big successes in the struggle to liquidate the leftovers of the colonial rule, develop economy and culture and achieve national prosperity.

Wishing you and the Albanian people new success in the work for the development and prosperity of the country, I take this opportunity to believe that the friendly relations between our two peoples will continue to develop.

O CHIN-U GREET'S CUBAN DEFENCE MINISTER

SK020434 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0336 GMT 2 Dec 81

[Text] Pyongyang, December 2 (KCNA) -- General O Chin-u, minister of People's Armed Forces, sent a message of greetings to General Raul Castro Ruz, minister of the Revolutionary Armed Forces of the Republic of Cuba, on the occasion of the 25th anniversary of the Cuban Revolutionary Armed Forces Day.

The message said that over the last 25 years the Cuban Revolutionary Armed Forces under the leadership of the Communist Party of Cuba has reliably defended the revolutionary gains and its people's struggle for building a new society, decisively repulsing constant aggression, intervention and blockade policy of the imperialists.

Expressing the belief that the friendly relations established between the armies of Korea and Cuba in the common struggle against U.S. imperialism would grow stronger and develop in the future, the message sincerely wished the minister of the Revolutionary Armed Forces of Cuba and the combatants of the Cuban Revolutionary Armed Forces greater successes in their future work for implementing the decisions of the Second Congress of the Communist Party of Cuba.

FURTHER MATERIALS ON DPRK TRADE UNION CONGRESS

KWP Congratulatory Message

SK280350 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2200 GMT 27 Nov 81

[Congratulatory message from KWP Central Committee to the Sixth GFTUK Congress in Pyongyang]

[Text] The KWP Central Committee extends warm congratulations to the Sixth Congress of the General Federation of Trade Unions of Korea [GFTUK], an event of historic significance to the struggle of our working class for implementing the chuche revolutionary cause. It also sends warm greetings through this congress to the working class and trade union members across the nation.

The Sixth GFTUK Congress, a historic event displaying the invincible militant strength of the heroic Korean working class firmly united around the party and the leader, is an epochal milestone which will bring about a new turn in strengthening and developing trade unions into militant organizations of the working people boundlessly loyal to the party. The GFTUK is a new-type mass organization of the working class with its roots in the chuche-type labor movement initiated by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song during the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle period. The GFTUK is a reliable supporter of the KWP struggling for the victory of the chuche revolutionary cause.

With a deep awareness of the position and role of the working class and its mass organizations in the revolutionary struggle, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song formed various mass organizations among the working class during the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle period. Thus, he started the chuche-type Korean labor movement and established its brilliant tradition.

After liberation the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song founded the GFTUK, a chuche-type mass organization of the working class, as a part of the task of enhancing the role of the working class in building a new society. He wisely led it to smoothly carry out its mission and duties.

Our party put forward new tasks and roles for trade unions under the socialist system and developed the GFTUK into a mighty political mass organization which trains the working class as the main force of the revolution and as the reliable executor of the chuche revolutionary cause. Our party is leading the Korean labor movement to advance in the forefront of the revolutionary working class movement in our era. The GFTUK has strengthened its ranks organizationally and ideologically under the wise leadership of the party and the leader and has correctly implemented the glorious mission and duties assigned by the party and the revolution.

Our working class and trade union members have advanced unyieldingly, holding only the leader in high esteem and following the party without the slightest vacillation, in the prolonged, hard and bloody struggle for safeguarding the homeland and the nation from imperialist aggression, building a new society free from exploitation and oppression and establishing a powerful socialist state independent, self-reliant, and capable of self-defense, and thus remained boundlessly loyal to their class mission and fully demonstrated the heroic stamina and resourcefulness of the Korean working class.

The noble achievements of our working class -- which devoted everything to the party and the leader, to the nation's liberation and to the socialist and communist cause -- have been recorded in the proud course of the Korean revolution, which has traversed the road of great reform and magnificent creation under the banner of the great chuche idea. Engraved in the monumental creations raised across the nation in the era of the working party are the heroic exploits of our working class and trade union members who rose in struggle, going through fire and water to carry out the call of the party and the leader.

In the course of the long struggle under the party's leadership, our working class and trade unions have grown into mighty militant ranks with the party's monolithic ideological system, capable of implementing any difficult revolutionary task. They have been strengthened and developed into loyal ranks which are strenuously carrying out the party's line and policy by safeguarding and protecting the party and the leader politically and ideologically at the risk of their lives.

It is our party's pride and joy to have such a heroic and loyal working class as the main force of the revolution, reliably advancing in the forefront of our people's struggle to remodel the whole society on the chuche idea and to achieve the future of communism. It is also our party's pride and joy to have the GFTUK, a revolutionary mass organization, as its transmission belt.

In the past the GFTUK has correctly implemented its mission and duty by embodying the party's unique policy for founding trade unions, upholding the leadership of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song. Thus, it contributed to the chuche revolutionary cause, the socialist and communist cause.

Today, the GFTUK is faced with an important task to further strengthen trade union organizations and to vigorously inspire the working class and trade union members in the struggle of remodelling the entire society on the chuche idea by upholding the militant programs put forward by the great leader Kim Il-song at the historic sixth party congress.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song taught: The three revolutions of ideology, technology and culture are the general guideline for building socialism and communism and are a basic measure for achieving the chuche orientation of all society.

The trade unions should organize the working class and trade union members and vigorously mobilize them to implement the ideological, technical and cultural revolutions by upholding the party's line for three revolutions.

The ideological revolution is the most important task which trade unions, organizations of ideological indoctrination, should firmly adhere to. Trade union organizations should encourage trade union members to firmly arm themselves with the chuche-type revolutionary world view by vigorously conducting education among them on the chuche idea and on loyalty so that they act and think in accord with the requirements of the chuche idea, cherishing loyalty to the party and the leader. Trade union organizations should encourage trade union members to firmly safeguard and protect our party's glorious revolutionary tradition and to embody this tradition in their work and lives, by intensifying education in the revolutionary tradition and implementing the party's militant slogan, "Production, study and life -- all in the manner of the anti-Japanese guerrillas!"

Trade union organizations should also see to it that the working people and trade union members fully master the immortal achievements of our party, leading the revolutionary cause of chuche along the road of victory and glory, and vigorously struggle by following the party and upholding the party leadership.

By conducting communist indoctrination, including class indoctrination and the indoctrination on socialist patriotism, the trade union organizations should see to it that all trade union members firmly defend the socialist system and the revolutionary gains in our country, wage an uncompromising struggle against all class enemies including the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean fascist military clique and demonstrate their creative wisdom and ability in the struggle for the prosperity and development of the country and the happiness of the people.

The trade union organizations should educate trade union members in the spirit of loving labor so they regard labor as sacred and honorable and participate in communal labor for the country and society. Trade union organizations should also ensure that trade union members voluntarily abide by labor disciplines, enhance labor productivity and produce better quality goods. The trade union organizations should correctly establish the view on struggle among trade members in accordance with the demands of the situation created and see that trade members maintain a mobilized posture and political and ideological preparations and material preparations to cope with any sudden and unexpected circumstance.

The organizational life of trade union organizations is an outstanding school for the communist indoctrination of trade union members. Trade union organizations should enhance the view of the organization among trade union members and ensure that all trade union members earnestly participate in the organizational life for revolutionization and working classization.

Vigorously waging the technical revolution and accelerating the socialist economic construction are an important task of trade union organizations. By waging the technical innovation movement, the trade union organizations should help make the people's economy chuche-oriented, modernized and scientific. They should contribute to fulfilling the Second 7-Year Plan and attaining the 10 prospective goals of socialist economic construction ahead of schedule.

By strengthening organizational and political work among working class and trade union members and fully demonstrating the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and fortitude, trade union organizations should ensure that constant innovations and upsurges are effected at all socialist construction sites throughout the country and that a high speed is created in implementation of the four major construction tasks for the economic-remolding program -- securing 300,000 chongbo of tideland, reclaiming 200,000 chongbo of new arable land, building Nampo lockgate and building Taechon powerplant.

Trade union organizations should join the masses in enterprise management and wage socialist emulation and other campaigns to frugally manage the economic life of the country. They should see that the working class and trade union members properly manage production facilities, plant facilities and other state and social properties, systematically reduce the norm of consumption of materials and produce more good quality products with existing materials and labor.

In accord with party policy for the cultural revolution, trade union organizations should organize and plan the task to enhance the general knowledge and techniques of trade union members, strengthen the cultural activities of the masses, vigorously unfold the struggle to enhance the cultural level of trade union members and actively work to popularize sports.

Trade union organizations should more actively wage the movement to win the Red Flag of the Three Revolutions and the movement to emulate the examples set by unheralded heroes among the working class and trade union members to encourage revolutionary zeal and vigorously advance the ideological, technological and cultural revolutions among the masses. It is an important task of the GFTUK to support the struggle of the workers and patriotic people of South Korea and to strengthen solidarity with the international working class movement.

The GFTUK should actively support and encourage the just struggle of the South Korean workers and people against the U.S. imperialist occupation of South Korea and the puppet clique's military fascist rule, for democracy in society and the independent reunification of the fatherland, and for the right to existence, and strengthen solidarity with the working class of all countries based on the idea of independence, friendship and peace. To correctly implement the honorable tasks facing the GFTUK, it is necessary to build up trade union organizations and enhance their function and role. By grasping the task to establish the unitary ideological system of the party as their first task in building the trade unions, the trade union organizations should more firmly rally trade union members around the party and the leader and should unconditionally and thoroughly implement the party line and policy.

The party leadership is the basic factor for victoriously implementing the cause of the working class and is a decisive guarantee which makes it possible for the trade unions to correctly carry out their mission and duties. The trade union organizations and functionaries should see that the revolutionary work system and habit following the party leadership are thoroughly established within the trade unions and the revolutionary discipline by which all tasks and activities are carried out under the party leadership is firmly established within the trade union organizations.

The trade union organizations and functionaries should constantly improve the method and habit of the trade unions' tasks and implement the work with trade union members in conformity with the characteristics of the plan. Thus, they should smoothly carry out their duty of educating and spiritually reforming trade union members and of organizing and mobilizing them for the implementation of the revolutionary task.

The KWP Central Committee is convinced that the GFTUK will vigorously organize and mobilize the working class and trade union members in the struggle to accelerate the revolutionary cause of *chuche* under the party leadership, holding high the banner of the three revolutions, and discharge its honorable mission and duty with credit.

The KWP Central Committee, 27 November 1981

29 Nov Congress Session

SK300855 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0809 GMT 30 Nov 81

[Text] Pyongyang, November 30 (KCNA) -- The third-day session of the Sixth Congress of the General Federation of Trade Unions of Korea was held on November 29. The debate on the first agenda item "On Summing Up the Work of the Central Committee of the General Federation of Trade Unions of Korea" continued.

The speakers declared that in the period under review a great turn had taken place in strengthening and developing the GFTUK into a mass revolutionary organisation of *chuche* type under the leadership of the party and in developing the trade union movement in our country to a new, higher stage under the revolutionary banner of *chuche* and a great contribution was made to bringing a new [word indistinct] in all fields of socialist construction, by powerfully organizing and mobilizing the working class and trade union members to the fulfillment of the three revolutions, ideological, technical and cultural.

They pointed out that the trade unions should fulfill their mission and role as the transmission belt of the party and mass revolutionary organisation of the working class in accomplishing the revolutionary cause of *chuche* by embodying more brilliantly the idea and policy on the *chuche*-oriented trade union movement put forward by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-sung and carrying to thorough fulfilment the tasks facing the trade union organisations in the struggle for modelling the whole of society on the *chuche* idea.

They said that ideological education should be further strengthened among the trade union members so that all of them may firmly arm themselves with the *chuche* idea, the revolutionary idea of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, deeply cherish loyalty to the party and the leader as their revolutionary duty and faithfully uphold the party's leadership. They stressed that the organisational and ideological life should be further strengthened to let all the trade union members constantly receive revolutionary education through the trade union organisations and add shine to their political life.

Saying that the working class and the trade union members should fully display their loyalty to the party and the leader in their practical struggle, they emphasized that they should become models and heroes of creation and construction in carrying out the ideological, technical and cultural revolutions, holding aloft the banner of the three revolutions on all fronts and at all posts of socialist construction. Saying that it is one of the important tasks of the trade union organisations to energetically organise and unfold the massive innovation movement for accelerating socialist construction, they called for constantly working miracles and innovations in production and construction by intensifying the movement for collective innovation in all fields and at all units.

The speakers stressed that they must accomplish at an early date the cause of the country's reunification by actively supporting the struggle of the South Korean working class and people against fascism and for democracy and thoroughly implementing our party's independent policy of national reunification. And they stated that they must firmly unite with the working class of the world, further develop the friendly and cooperative relations with it and strengthen solidarity with the international working-class movement under the banner of anti-imperialism and independence, holding high our party's foreign policy programme of independence, friendship and peace.

A letter of pledge to the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song was adopted at the congress. The congress adopted with the approval of all the delegates a decision on the first agenda item "On Summing Up the Work of the Central Committee of the General Federation of Trade Unions of Korea." It adopted with the approval of all the delegates a decision on the third agenda item "On the Revision of the Statute of the General Federation of Trade Unions of Korea" after discussing it. It adopted an appeal to the South Korean workers.

The congress continues.

Pledge Letter to Kim Il-song

SK301144 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1111 GMT 30 Nov 81

[Text] Pyongyang, November 30 (KCNA) -- A letter of pledge to the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song was adopted at the Sixth Congress of the General Federation of Trade Unions of Korea. It says: At the historic Sixth Congress of the Workers Party of Korea you the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song put forward the modelling of the whole society on the *chuche* idea as the general deputy of our revolution and earnestly called us to the glorious and worthy general march toward its implementation.

Holding high the banner of the three revolutions, ideological, technical and cultural, we will energetically accelerate the general onward movement of loyalty for the implementation of the decision of the sixth congress of the party and thus promote the revolutionary cause of *chuche*. By establishing the monolithic ideological system of the party more firmly within the trade unions, we will make the whole trade unions overflow with the loyal ardor to resolutely defend and guard only you the great leader and the glorious party centre politically and ideologically with our lives under any adversity and ordeal and fight stoutly on the road of revolution for ever under the banner of the party.

We will honorably discharge our heavy obligation and mission to the party and revolution by once again demonstrating the mettle of the heroic Korean working class in the struggle to carry into practice the grand program of socialist economic construction advanced by the Sixth Congress of the Workers Party of Korea. We will take the lead in fulfilling the Second Seven-Year Plan ahead of schedule and successfully attaining the ten long-term objectives of socialist economic construction by displaying mass heroism and effecting collective innovations in mining and power industries and all other domains of the national economy with the same fighting spirit and stamina with which we created a new history of the speed campaign in the 1970's under the guidance of the party and thus raising fiercer flames of socialist emulations including "the socialist emulation for a trophy cup in celebration of the 70th birthday of the great leader."

The letter declares that a tireless struggle will be waged to hasten the *chuche*-orientation, modernization and scientization of the national economy by widely introducing the latest successes made in science and technology through a vigorous mass technical innovation drive and meet in production activities and industrial management the demand of the Tae'an work system created by you the great leader.

It continues: We will take the van in the struggle for creating a new communist culture of the working class, upholding the party's policy of cultural revolution, and energetically conduct the Three Revolution Red Flag movement in hearty response to the militant slogan of the party "Let us meet the requirements of *chuche* in ideology, technology and culture!" Holding high the policy of the independent and peaceful reunification of the country set forth by you the great leader, we will actively support and encourage the just patriotic struggle of the South Korean working class and people against the U.S. imperialists and the military fascists, further accelerate the socialist construction, not forgetting the compatriots in the South who are shedding blood in struggle, and build our revolutionary base as firm as a rock, thereby accomplishing the cause of national reunification at an early date.

Deeply conscious of the honor and mission of the Korean working class making revolution in the homeland of *chuche*, holding you the great leader in high esteem, we will make every possible effort to strengthen revolutionary unity and solidarity with the working class of the socialist countries, the nonaligned countries and the new-emerging countries under the banner of independence, friendship and peace and actively support and encourage the working class and people of all countries of the world in the struggle against all hues of domination and subjugation and for building an independent and prosperous new society. Upholding the guidance of the party with a loyal heart, we will more thoroughly establish an orderly work system and revolutionary discipline within the whole unions, whereby we will act as one man in accordance with the party's policy and instructions, rally all the trade union members closely around you the great leader and the party centre and consolidate as firm as a rock the unity in ideology and purpose and revolutionary cohesion of their ranks.

At this significant place of glory we once again solemnly vow to brilliantly accomplish the cause of modelling the whole society on the *chuche* idea and strengthen and develop the trade union organizations as the trade unions of our party resolutely defending and guarding the party and the leader for ever by energetically advancing under the revolutionary banner of the *chuche* idea, upholding the wise guidance of you the great leader and the party centre.

Lastly, the letter wholeheartedly wishes good health and a long life to Comrade Kim Il-song, the great leader of our party and our people.

GOVERNMENT, PRESS REACT TO NEW JAPANESE CABINET

Foreign Ministry 'Optimism'

SK010137 Seoul YONHAP in English 0107 GMT 1 Dec 81

[Text] Seoul, Dec 1 (YONHAP) -- The Foreign Ministry Monday reacted with cautious optimism to the reshuffling of the Japanese Cabinet, which included the selection of Yoshio Sakurauchi, a veteran of the ruling Liberal-Democratic Party, as the new foreign minister.

A senior official at the ministry said that he welcomed the formation of the new Japanese Cabinet, and said he was pleased that the reshuffled Cabinet should include "a number of personalities with good knowledge of (South) Korea." The official said new Foreign Minister Sakurauchi was among such personalities, and voiced the hope that his choice for the foreign affairs portfolio would help improve and expand Seoul-Tokyo relations.

Sakurauchi replaces Sunao Sonoda, whose outspoken style occasionally strained Korea-Japanese relations.

KOREA HERALD Editorial

SK020636 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 2 Dec 81 p 4

[Editorial: "Japan's New Cabinet"]

[Text] Japanese Prime Minister Zenko Suzuki's reshuffle of his 16-month-old Cabinet is quite extensive in scope; it affected as many as 16 of the 20 portfolios. But the change, like most previous shakeups, appears to be accounted for not so much by the outgoing Cabinet's failure in any particular task as the premier's effort to consolidate his power base in preparation for next year's general elections.

If keeping balance and harmony among several power groups of the ruling Liberal-Democratic Party continues to be a foremost quality required of Japan's political leadership, Prime Minister Suzuki has proved himself well through the shuffling of the Cabinet and some leading party posts. His show of this attribute may be all the more glistening because he was more or less an unknown quantity when he took office in July last year.

Still, the prime minister's ability, as well as his statesmanship, remains to be tested by his future handling of a few but weighty issues now pending. Internally, his commitment for administrative reform or less obese government has yet to be fulfilled. The performance of his new Cabinet in this area will have considerable bearing on the popular confidence in the ruling conservative party of Japan. However, some external issues facing the Suzuki government are even more serious than the domestic challenge. One of them, as the prime minister pointed out, is Japan's trade war with the United States and the European Common Market nations. Japan's increasing surplus in trade with those countries has long posed a problem to both sides as the latter's protectionist mood has soared to the point of urging retaliatory steps against Japanese goods.

The replacement of the ministers of foreign affairs and international trade and industry, among others, underlines the prime minister's determination to settle the thorny issue that has been damaging Japan's relations with its Western partners. Indeed, resolution of this problem remains high on the list of Suzuki's policy priorities in order to keep Japan a responsible member of the group of industrialized nations committed to free trade as well as freedom.

Another important question on the agenda of the Suzuki government is to realign Korea-Japan relations, a task which the outgoing Cabinet tried but made little progress. Conferences of the foreign ministers and the cabinets of the two neighbor countries held earlier this year explored each other's positions closely enough for each to make a more positive move.

Now that the new Cabinet has been installed with a recognition of the due weight of good-neighborly Korea-Japan ties, the two countries should lose no more time in building a trustworthy partnership between them. It is encouraging in this regard that the new foreign minister, Yoshio Sakurauchi, has good knowledge of Korea and is familiar with its present circumstances. His membership in the Japan-Korea Parliamentarians League and his firsthand observations of Korea in the recent past will add considerably to the new Cabinet's move for early Korea-Japan entente.

The need for the proposed economic cooperation between the two neighbor nations appears to be meeting with a more understanding response in Japan. This development puts the new Cabinet in a better position to enhance cooperative ties between the two countries.

CHOSON ILBO Editorial

SK020239 Seoul YONHAP in English 0210 GMT 2 Dec 81

[Text] Seoul, Dec 2 (YONHAP) -- The CHOSON ILBO, a mass-circulation daily published in Seoul, Wednesday editorialized on Monday's reshuffle of the Japanese Cabinet and its implications on future Korean-Japanese relations.

"Japanese Prime Minister Zenko Suzuki's reshuffling Monday of his 16-month old Cabinet is seen as part of his strategy, aimed at his reelection as president of Japan's ruling Liberal-Democratic Party (LDP) next November. This view is supported by the fact that the new Cabinet is composed of personalities representing various factions within the LDP, which are led by patriarchs in LDP politics. What draws our greatest attention in the shake-up of the Japanese Cabinet is the replacement of Foreign Minister Sunao Sonoda by Yoshio Sakurauchi, a veteran in LDP politics. The appointment of Mr Sakurauchi as foreign minister has given rise to a hope, both here and in Tokyo, that it could provide a breakthrough to the Korean-Japanese relations stalemated in the wake of the bilateral ministerial meeting in Seoul in September. The annual meeting, to which the foreign ministers of the two Asian neighbors led their respective delegations, hit a snag over South Korea's request for six billion U.S. dollars in concessional loans from the Japanese Government."

"Mr Sakurauchi, a veteran politician, has twice visited South Korea and possesses a good knowledge of this country.

"Speaking at a news conference shortly after assuming his new post Monday, Mr Sakurauchi said that, as foreign minister, he would seek to maintain Japan's close ties with South Korea.

"According to Japanese press reports, meanwhile, the new Japanese foreign minister plans to visit here before the end of the year for talks with his Korean counterpart No Sin-yong on South Korea's standing loan request. The reports further say that, if working-level negotiations are to proceed smoothly following the foreign ministers' meeting, it would clear the way for an early convening of a Korean-Japanese summit meeting.

"Though it remains to be seen whether such reports are true, the appointment of Mr Sakurauchi warrants some degree of optimism about breaking the current impasse in Seoul-Tokyo relations. One should not, however, expect a dramatic change in Japan's policy toward South Korea at this juncture, for it will continue to reflect the interests of the Suzuki cabinet. It also behooves the Seoul government to work out its own strategy, one both macroscopic and flexible, for the loan issue to be resolved."

MINISTRY DENIES REPORTS ON SAKURAUCHI VISIT

SK010745 Seoul YONHAP in English 0741 GMT 1 Dec 81

[Text] Seoul, Dec 1 (YONHAP) -- A spokesman for the Foreign Ministry Tuesday denied Japanese press reports that new Japanese Foreign Minister Yoshio Sakurauchi would visit Korea before the end of the year for talks with his Korean counterpart No Sin-yong.

Asked to comment on the reports, published by the NIHON KEIZAI SHIMBUN and the ASAHI SHIMBUN, the spokesman said "(the ministry) has received no formal request on that."

The Japanese newspapers had previously reported that Sakurauchi would make the visit to discuss South Korea's standing request for six billion dollars in concessional loans from the Tokyo government.

OLYMPIC COMMITTEE HEAD COMMENTS ON ASIAN GAMES

SK010203 Seoul YONHAP in English 0130 GMT 1 Dec 81

[Text] Seoul, Dec 1 (YONHAP) -- President Cho Sang-ho of the Korean Olympic Committee (KOC) said Monday that the 1986 Asian games in Seoul is "wide open to all member nations of the Asian Games Federation (AGF)" and that he expects "all of them, including North Korea, will take part."

Cho made the remarks during an airport news conference, held shortly after the triumphant return of the Korean delegation to the AGF congress in New Delhi last week at which Seoul was unanimously named the venue of the 1986 Asiad.

He said that all participating delegations are guaranteed "free transit in and out of the country" during the games.

Asked of a possible South and North Korean single entry into the games, Cho said he foresaw difficulties as Pyongyang has shown no sincerity in the past inter-Korean sports dialogues.

The KOC president pledged to exert efforts so that Taekwondo, the traditional Korean martial art, might be adopted as one of the events in the Seoul games.

Commenting on the burden on the Korean Government in hosting the 1988 Summer Olympics as well as the Asiad, Cho explained that the Asian games, which are slated for two years before the world sports meet, would provide good experience and training for the hosting of the Olympiad.

DK COMMUNIQUE ON UNION OF FORCES ISSUED

BK021000 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian to Kampuchea 2330 GMT
1 Dec 81

["Communique of the Standing Committee of the Kampuchean People's Representative Assembly, the Democratic Kampuchean Government and the PDFGNUM to all the Kampuchean people -- inside and outside the country -- the Democratic Kampuchean national army and guerrillas and all ministries and offices on the union of national forces to increase forces to fight the Le Duan Vietnamese enemy, aggressors and race exterminators from 1979 to the present -- dated 30 November]

[Text] Since the Le Duan Vietnamese enemy invaded Kampuchea, particularly since the issuance of the political program of the PDFGNUM and the new strategic line of the Democratic Kampuchean Government, the rallying of the great national union both inside and outside the country has been growing and has become a large combat force that has fought vigorously against the Le Duan Vietnamese aggressors and stalemated their more than 300,000 aggressor forces -- both military and administrative personnel -- on the Kampuchean battlefield, thus preventing them from making any advances. At the same time, our Democratic Kampuchean Government and PDFGNUM have constantly made efforts to broaden the great national union. We have tried to rally not only the Kampuchean people inside the country, but Kampuchean personalities outside the country. This is why we have always sought opportunities to meet with other Kampuchean parties despite the fact that we have been busy with the task of leading the army and people in fighting on the battlefield. We always meet other Kampuchean parties whenever they accept our request to meet with them.

These continuous efforts resulted in the signing of the joint statement in Singapore on 4 September 1981. In this joint statement, the three Kampuchean parties first expressed their desire to form a Democratic Kampuchan coalition government in order to continue the struggle in all forms to liberate Kampuchea from the Vietnamese aggressors; secondly, talked about setting up an ad hoc committee to discuss principles and procedures for the formation of a coalition government in fulfillment of the above objective; thirdly, voiced full support for the declarations and resolutions of the international conference on Kampuchea and all the resolutions concerning Kampuchea of the UN General Assemblies; and fourthly, appealed to all peace-loving countries throughout the world to strongly support the declarations and resolutions of the international conference on Kampuchea and the resolutions concerning Kampuchea of the UN General Assemblies. The three parties agreed that all anti-Vietnamese forces must avoid clashes in whatever form among themselves. They agreed to avoid making their disputes public during the period of their agreement.

Subsequently, in conformity with the second point of the four-point Singapore joint statement, the tripartite ad hoc committee held nine successive meetings from 13 September 1981 to 14 November 1981. It achieved great results. The first result concerns the political principle, the tripartite ad hoc committee reached the following agreement:

- A. The Democratic Kampuchean coalition government should stand on the principle of genuine unity, with no one having exclusive rights and powers.
- B. Therefore, it should be based on the tripartite principle, that is, the structure and composition of the government are to be formed with the participation of the three parties.
- C. Important issues must be decided by the cabinet on the principle of consensus, which is the customary practice of the cabinet.
- D. In order to avoid legal loopholes which might be attacked by the Vietnamese enemy and the Soviet Union, the formation of the Democratic Kampuchean coalition government must be based on the legality of the Democratic Kampuchean state.

The second result concerns the political program of the Democratic Kampuchean coalition government. The ad hoc committee unanimously approved the following political program:

Internal Policy:

1. The Democratic Kampuchean coalition government recognizes the full rights of the Kampuchean people to defend and preserve Kampuchea as an independent nation free from any foreign control or pressure.
2. The Democratic Kampuchean coalition government will strive to rally all the Kampuchean national forces and people inside and outside the country in order to increase the resolute fighting forces in all forms -- military, political, diplomatic and so on -- to fight the Vietnamese aggressors until they are all driven out of Kampuchea.
3. The armed forces of the three parties are to mobilize every effort to fight the Vietnamese aggressors until they are driven out of Kampuchea.
4. The Democratic Kampuchean coalition government firmly supports human rights and strictly respects the human rights of every Kampuchean national.
5. The Democratic Kampuchean coalition government welcomes with a brotherly spirit any Kampucheans who desert the army of the puppet regime established by foreign forces.
6. The Democratic Kampuchean coalition government has a policy to give clemency to any Vietnamese soldiers who decide to lay down their weapons and to any taken prisoner.
7. The Democratic Kampuchean coalition government constitutes a democratic regime. It pursues neither socialism nor communism.
8. After driving all the Vietnamese aggressors out of Kampuchea, appropriate measures will be taken to guarantee law and order and to keep armed Kampucheans from obstructing or preventing free elections under the supervision of the United Nations.
9. The Democratic Kampuchean coalition government will fully respect the election results.

Foreign Policy:

1. The Democratic Kampuchean coalition government is committed to the continuation of the implementation of the policy of nonalignment and genuine neutrality and to active participation in the Nonaligned Movement.
2. The Democratic Kampuchean coalition government is committed to firmly upholding the principles of the UN Charter.
3. The Democratic Kampuchean coalition government will pursue friendly relations in conformity with and based on the principle of peaceful coexistence with all states, particularly with the ASEAN countries.
4. The Democratic Kampuchean coalition government will not allow foreign military bases to be established on Kampuchean territory.
5. The Democratic Kampuchean coalition government will continue to struggle with arms and by other means against the Vietnamese aggressors until all zones controlled by foreigners are completely liberated.
6. The Democratic Kampuchean coalition government will fully respect and uphold the principles of human rights in accordance with the UN Declaration on Human Rights.
7. The Democratic Kampuchean coalition government expresses full support for and solidarity with all peoples living under the colonialist yoke or foreign domination and who are resolutely struggling to obtain their inherent rights and self-determination.

8. The struggle against the Vietnamese aggressors in the international arena will continue by adherence to the legal status of the state of Democratic Kampuchea and the resolutions of the 34th, 35th and 36th UN General Assemblies, as well as the declaration of the international conference on Kampuchea in July 1981. International support for the just cause of the Kampuchean nation and people must be sought in order to bring all types of pressure to bear on the Hanoi Vietnamese administration -- diplomatic, political, economic, financial and the withholding of all forms of aid -- until they withdraw all their forces from Kampuchea and respect the inalienable right of the Kampuchean people to determine their own destiny without foreign interference.

9. All states in Southeast Asia, the five permanent members of the UN Security Council and all concerned states will be asked to provide international guarantees to ensure respect for the independence, sovereignty, territorial integrity and the nonaligned and neutral status of Kampuchea. They will also be asked to recognize the Kampuchean border as inviolable.

10. The Democratic Kampuchean coalition government appeals to all peace- and justice-loving nations throughout the world to offer their unreserved support for the Democratic Kampuchean coalition government's cause in seeking to achieve its independence and nonaligned status and to assist and support the Democratic Kampuchean coalition government with all their abilities.

The third result concerns the implementation of the tripartite principle in the Standing Committee of the Kampuchean People's Representative Assembly. With regard to this issue, the ad hoc tripartite committee agreed with the Democratic Kampuchean proposal by appointing five representatives from each of the other two parties as members of the Standing Committee of the Kampuchean People's Representative Assembly. They will have the right to participate in all discussions and decisions of the Standing Committee of the Kampuchean People's Representative Assembly, which will act on the principle of consensus.

The fourth result involves the sharing of positions among the three parties in the Democratic Kampuchean coalition government. Concerning this matter, the ad hoc tripartite committee agreed on the following principle: If one party occupies the post of chairman of the State Presidium, a second party will assume the function of prime minister and the third must occupy the post of deputy prime minister and foreign minister. This is based on the principle of tripartite equality and is designed to achieve a balance in policy formation and diplomatic activity.

The fifth result concerns the structure of the Democratic Kampuchean tripartite coalition government. The ad hoc tripartite committee agreed on the following structure of the tripartite Democratic Kampuchean coalition government:

A. The State Presidium

1. Chairman
2. First vice chairman
3. Second vice chairman

B. The Government

1. Prime minister
2. Deputy prime minister and minister of foreign affairs
3. Deputy prime minister and minister of economy and finance
4. Military coordinating committee composed of three members with ministerial rank representing each party
5. Minister of interior and religious affairs
6. Minister of justice
7. Minister of culture and education
8. Minister of health and social affairs
9. Minister of telecommunications and transport
10. Minister of information

With the achievement of the five above-mentioned results, the ad hoc committee has only two tasks left to carry out: The three chairmen of all parties must meet each other for a solemn and formal signing, and they must choose the representatives of each party to take part in the Democratic Kampuchean tripartite coalition government.

It can be said, therefore, that the tripartite ad hoc committee has virtually completed its work. However, the five results adopted by the tripartite ad hoc committee in conformity with the Singapore joint statement were all rejected by His Excellency Son Sann personally, and he is retaining all the conditions which he previously raised, namely: A demand for full power in the Democratic Kampuchean government; a demand that his party hold a majority of the positions in the Democratic Kampuchean government; and a demand for the exile of the Democratic Kampuchean leaders who are leading the struggle against the Vietnamese enemy aggressors on the battlefield.

On 22 and 23 November 1981 His Excellency Rajaratnam, Singapore second deputy prime minister in charge of foreign affairs, and an accompanying delegation held separate and collective meetings with the three Kampuchean parties in Bangkok. During these meetings they presented a new proposal which differs completely from the political principles, political program and all agreements adopted by the tripartite ad hoc committee. This proposal suggested the formation of a government described by His Excellency as a loose coalition government. This government would be structured as follows:

1. Head of state or president
2. Prime minister
3. Deputy prime minister
4. Three ministers representing each party to coordinate military affairs
5. Three ministers representing each side to coordinate information and publicity affairs.

This Singapore proposal indicates that each faction will retain its identity and be free to propagate its own distinctive political program and philosophy for the future of Kampuchea. Concerning this proposal, our Democratic Kampuchean party presented detailed opinions and explanations to His Excellency Rajaratnam and the Singapore delegation. We note in this connection that in order to guarantee a genuine coalition it is necessary to stand on clear principles, that is, to stand on the tripartite principle with no single party having exclusive rights or powers and to avoid legal loopholes. In fact, we indicated to His Excellency that it is necessary to stand on the good results of the work of the tripartite ad hoc committee, which held nine meetings. No decisions were made during the meetings and talks between His Excellency Rajaratnam and the three Kampuchean parties on 22 and 23 November 1981. His Excellency suggested that our Democratic Kampuchean party consider his proposal for 2 months.

The Standing Committee of the Kampuchean People's Representative Assembly; the Democratic Kampuchean Government, the representatives of the PDFGNUM, the representatives of various ministries and offices held successive talks on 25, 27 and 28 November 1981 to consult with each other and discuss this proposal. It was decided that the Standing Committee of the Kampuchean People's Representative Assembly, the Democratic Kampuchean Government and the PDFGNUM would issue a circular to the Democratic Kampuchean national army and guerrillas, all ministries and offices, Democratic Kampuchean regions, the Kampuchean people in the contested zones, the Kampuchean people in the areas temporarily controlled by the Vietnamese enemy and all Kampuchean people living abroad in order to inform all our comrades in arms and compatriots of the recent proceedings in an effort to rally our national forces -- both inside and outside the country -- in order to increase our strength in fighting the Le Duan Vietnamese enemy aggressors and to ask our comrades in arms and compatriots to discuss the proposal with each other, in a spirit of responsibility to the destiny of the country and the nation, which is occupied by the Le Duan Vietnamese enemy aggressors. We ask all comrades in arms and fellow citizens to reply to the Democratic Kampuchean Government within 1 month, that is, from now until 31 December 1981.

[Signed] Nuon Chea, chairman of the Standing Committee of the Kampuchean People's Representatives Assembly; Khieu Samphan, chairman of the State Presidium, prime minister and provisional chairman of the PDFGNUK,

Democratic Kampuchea, 30 November 1981

Circular on Communique

BK020353 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian to Kampuchea 2330 GMT
1 Dec 81

["Circular of the Kampuchean People's Representative Assembly Standing Committee, the Democratic Kampuchean Government and the PDFGNUK" -- dated 30 November]

[Text] With a lofty sense of responsibility to and the determination to live or die with the nation and people in the fervent struggle of the past 3 years against the more than 300,000 Vietnamese aggressors and exterminators, including the Vietnamese troops and administrative personnel, the Kampuchean People's Representative Assembly Standing Committee, the Democratic Kampuchean Government and the PDFGNUK call on the Supreme Commission of the Democratic Kampuchean national army and guerrilla units, the General Staff of the Democratic Kampuchean national army and guerilla units, all the military regions and battlefields throughout the country, the division committees and male and female combatants in all divisions throughout the country who are fighting arduously on the battlefield, all the ministries and departments, all the more than 1.7 million Kampuchean people living in the Democratic Kampuchean zone, all the Kampuchean people living in the contested zone, all the Kampuchean people living in the zone temporarily controlled by the Vietnamese enemy and all the Kampuchean nationals living abroad -- who are our beloved comrades in arms and compatriots -- to please consider all the actions taken thus far by the Democratic Kampuchean Government and the PDFGNUK in their efforts to rally national forces both at home and abroad as described in the communique. We call on all the beloved comrades in arms and compatriots to please consider them with your spirit of patriotism and sense of responsibility for the fate of our Kampuchean nation and race in order to defend our Kampuchean nation and race from and prevent against such as that of Kampuchea Kraom. We call on all the beloved comrades in arms and compatriots to (? study) all aspects of this national union problem with an aim to increasing all our Kampuchean forces in fighting the Le Duan Vietnamese enemy aggressors and exterminators, and send a reply to the Kampuchean People's Representative Assembly, The Democratic Kampuchean Government and the PDFGNUK within 1 month -- 1 - 31 December 1981 -- so that the Kampuchean People's Representative Assembly, the Democratic Kampuchean Government and the PDFGNUK can collect the opinions of all the beloved comrades in arms and compatriots of all view points in order to decide how this union should be carried on for the defense and preservation of our Kampuchean nation and race.

[Signed] Nuon Chea, chairman of the Standing Committee of the Kampuchean People's Representative Assembly; Khieu Samphan, chairman of the State Presidium, prime minister and provisional chairman of the PDFGNUK,

30 November 1981.

INSTRUCTIONS ON NATIONAL DAY CELEBRATION ISSUED

Army Instruction

BK301011 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0400 GMT 26 Nov 81

[Instruction issued by the army Political Department to party committees and commanders at all levels in the army on the celebration of the sixth founding anniversary of the LPDR -- dated 21 November]

[Text] The sixth founding anniversary of the LPDR is approaching. It is coming at a time when the situation in our country has undergone satisfactory changes. Under the correct, clear-sighted leadership of the LPRP, our army and people have scored great achievements in the cause of national defense and construction.

After the past 5 years, this is a year in which our army and people have successfully scored achievements in harvesting grain in accordance with the slogan of being self-reliant and self-sufficient in food, particularly in rice. It is also the first year in which our army and people, in a united fashion, strived and endeavored to implement the eighth resolution of the party Central Committee as well as the resolution of the party Central Military Commission and the 5-year state plan -- 1981-85 -- in a spirit of revolutionary enthusiasm. It is expected that grain production this year will not be less than that of last year. Therefore, it can be said that great achievements have been scored on the agricultural battlefield for 2 consecutive years.

On the national defense battlefield, we have also recorded great achievements: Tranquility in the country has been basically maintained; various dangerous schemes of the enemies have been foiled and smashed by our army and people; enemy schemes to use new, total war [songkham sanglouam bapmai] to peacefully change [hanpian doi santi] our situation have been gradually defeated; political bases have been continuously consolidated throughout the country; and the solidarity in the country has been continuously enhanced.

With regard to the world situation, although the enemies have colluded in implementing several dangerous schemes in the world as well as in the Southeast Asian region and Indochina, they have suffered repeated defeats. Reagan's schemes on war preparations have been denounced throughout the world. The Soviet Union -- the rampart of world peace and socialism -- has daily become increasingly stronger than the imperialists, whose schemes to sabotage and destroy socialism have been shamefully defeated step by step. The socialist system has continued to develop vigorously. The solidarity and cohesion in the socialist community and among the three Indochinese countries have been unprecedentedly consolidated. The capitalist-imperialist system daily sinks deeper into an all-round crisis, disruption and decay. The situation has been changed in a manner which is increasingly more favorable to our Lao revolution.

In the past year, if we had accepted and understood more profoundly and thoroughly the party's line and policies, correctly and fully implemented the guideline on turning to the grassroots level with all our hearts and minds and changed the old behavior patterns and familiarities of small producers to become genuinely those of the working class, we would have scored even greater achievements.

To organize the celebration of this historic day with profound content and significance, the army Political Department issues the following introductory instruction:

1. The purpose and expectations of the celebration of the anniversary of 2 December this year are to ensure that everyone continues to profoundly understand the glorious traditions of the nation and comes to understand the great achievements that have been scored by the entire army and people during the past year so as to compete with and encourage each other in implementing their glorious, honorable tasks. These tasks include heightening vigilance; maintaining combat readiness and fighting to defend the country; smashing all enemy schemes which hope to use new, total war to peacefully change our situation; contributing to building the country; and consolidating and building the army at the grassroots level. In the coming year of 1982, we must score even more glorious achievements. At the same time, remaining weak points of various units and localities must be reviewed and attention must be paid to resolving them.

2. Direction, contents and forms of the celebration.

A. The celebrations must be organized in a simple manner. Although they must be organized widely and thoroughly, they should be organized thriftily. No grand meetings, banquets or parades are allowed.

B. In organizing the celebrations, contents should basically be emphasized, while the forms should be considered minor points.

C. Prior to the festival day, arrangements must be made to review the activities in performing tasks during the past year to see what good points and what actual achievements have been recorded by each unit in fulfilling basic tasks entrusted by higher levels. Simultaneously, weak points, remaining shortcomings and experiences in implementing the tasks must be examined. Reviews of such weak points, remaining shortcomings and experiences must be prepared in a report to be publicized in a ceremony which each unit will hold to welcome the festival. In making the reviews, outstanding achievements must be noted, while outstanding individuals must be selected.

D. Before the day of celebration, arrangements must be made to join with the local administration in making reviews together with the people in areas under the responsibility of each unit. The people must be allowed to criticize or express an opinion on brothers belonging to units. Any criticism by or opinion of the people must be sincerely accepted and used as a guideline in consolidating and building the units. Vigilance must be maintained to check enemy schemes which hope to take advantage of this opportunity. Refusals to accept public criticism must be avoided. Constructive criticism sincerely and reasonably made by the people should be welcomed.

E. Simple rallies may be held. In the rallies, the following activities are advised: Give a brief history of the glorious traditions of our heroic struggle to defend and build our fatherland from the first day of the revolution to the present, in order to educate the new generation; have political cadres sum up achievements in self sufficiency; and review the 1-year achievements scored by each unit and issue announcements praising and hailing those who have scored outstanding achievements. As for those branches which have not yet issued commendations on the 30-year and 5-year achievements, they are allowed to take this occasion to confer orders on those who have scored outstanding achievements. Emulation campaigns must be launched under the following themes: Compete in turning to the grassroots level in all respects; concentrate on building forces; maintain a high level of combat readiness; fulfill all tasks; and score concrete achievements to welcome the three historic days -- 2 December, 20 January [LPLA founding anniversary] and 22 March [LPRP founding anniversary]. The objectives, expectations, scope and methods of implementing the emulation campaigns will be given by the army Political Department later.

In addition to the rallies, various sports activities, mass entertainment programs and amateur art and literature performances must be organized in coordination with the organizations, offices and local people as much as possible. In remote areas, arrangements must be made on the basis of self-sufficiency, and various units must be encouraged to create a good atmosphere. The contents of any art and literature shows, however, must be examined before being performed. In organizing the entertainment programs together with the people, Western style dances and Western songs are banned. In addition to dancing, other theatrical shows -- such as plays -- should be organized as well.

F. After the festival, arrangements must be made to study and exchange views on the traditions of 2 December based on the following questions: In the nearly 30 years of the struggle under the party's leadership against the French colonialists and the J.S. imperialists, what heroic and persistent traditions and solidarity have our army and people maintained?

What historic victories have our army and people won? What are the all-round victories scored by our army and people, together with the three Indochinese peoples, in carrying out the resistance against the imperialists and the Chinese big-nation expansionists and hegemonists to defend and build the country during the past 6 years? To explain the victories scored during the past 6 years, it is suggested that the eighth resolution of the party Central Committee and the resolution of the party Central Military Commission be reviewed. A 1-day period is granted in order to study and review these victories.

G. Two holidays are granted for the festival -- one day to study and review our victories, while another day should be devoted to organizing rallies in commemoration of the occasion. The dates fixed for these holidays are 1 and 2 December. All activities must be held on these two holidays.

3. Things requiring attention: Upon receiving this instruction, the party committees must study and profoundly understand it, and then make clear plans for the full implementation of its contents and spirit. In its implementation, the contents must be emphasized. Forms of implementation are a minor consideration. The implementation should not take too long, since it may affect the implementation of the plan for the second half of the year. Grand banquets are prohibited. Small banquets, for the sharing of some food and drink, are suggested, and they must be held over a limited period of time. No one is allowed to take advantage of the holidays to seek pleasure or to get drunk, since by so doing, the fine traditions and true nature of the army might be undermined. Everyone must heighten vigilance and be prepared to fight to smash all enemy schemes aimed at sabotaging the festival of the people.

Upon receiving this introductory instruction, the committees and commanders must study and organize its effective implementation. The situation and results of the celebration must be reported to the army political department.

[Signed] Lt Gen Saman Vi-gnaket, on behalf of the army Political Department
Vientiane, 21 November 1981

Police Instruction

BK011024 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0000 GMT 1 Dec 81

["Official announcement" of the Vientiane Municipal Police Command -- dated 26 November]

[Text] To all compatriots in Vientiane Municipality:

At a time when our party, army and masses are enthusiastically implementing the eighth revolution adopted by the LPRP Central Committee and victoriously and joyously fulfilling the objectives of the First 5-Year State Plan, and when our army and masses are emulating to score achievements to welcome the forthcoming sixth anniversary of the 2 December National Day, the imperialists -- the U.S. imperialists in particular -- and the Beijing reactionary ruling clique and other reactionary forces are colluding with one another to implement a scheme to sabotage, obstruct and destroy our revolution.

In order to smash our enemies' scheme, create a joyous atmosphere for the celebration of the 2 December National Day this year and ensure security and peace for our people during the festival, the Vientiane Municipal Police Command requests all cadres, army and police officers and men, workers, pupils, students, intellectuals, businessmen, Lao citizens and foreign residents in Vientiane Municipality to give close and full cooperation to public security authorities and to abide by the following instructions:

1. Our compatriots must not fall for the propaganda and threats of counterrevolutionary elements. You must report all such activities to the appropriate authorities for prompt action.

2. Currently, our enemies are planning to smuggle reactionary spies and agents into Laos. These agents will then attempt to infiltrate residential areas, factories, schools, hospitals and other offices and organizations. If you find any strangers whose activities rouse your suspicion, you must immediately report their whereabouts to your local authorities. As for ministries, departments, offices and organizations, if anyone suspects that strangers have infiltrated and hidden themselves within their premises, the security units of these state organizations must carry out a search and promptly report the results to the proper authorities.

The residents of Vientiane Municipality must report to their local authorities and administrative committees if they have relatives or friends visiting or staying with their families during the celebration. If you fail to report such visits to the local authorities and administrative committees, and their presence in your premises is later discovered by the local security authorities, the police command will assume that your family gives assistance and shelter to reactionary elements. Consequently, the head of the family will be sent to the legal department of the police command for prosecution in accordance with state law.

A family which reports to the authorities concerned on the whereabouts of strangers and reactionary elements, even in its own home -- regardless of whether or not those involved are your relatives and friends -- must give full cooperation to our security forces in arresting those persons and their friends. If you do this, your family will receive high commendation and praise from the party and state.

3. In the past, enemy elements disguised themselves in army and police uniforms to facilitate the creation of disturbances among our people. Therefore, the Vientiane Municipal Police Command requests that all civilian cadres and state employees refrain from wearing army and police uniforms. As for our army men and policemen, you must not sell or give away uniforms to relatives or friends.

4. Regarding public travel, beginning today and until 2 December, people are prohibited from traveling from one village to another or on highways after 2230, unless they have permission to do so because of urgent business. The public is allowed to attend festivals or celebrations only at designated places and everyone must refrain from drinking. When the festivals or celebrations are over, everyone should go straight home and must not linger on the highways or in public places where they are likely to obstruct the inspection and patrolling by the authorities.

5. All restaurants and food shops -- some of which were formerly used as hiding places by enemy elements and frequently stayed open after the closing time -- must close at 2200 to facilitate the operation of the authorities in searching for enemy elements. Proprietors of those restaurants and food shops which violate this instruction will be prosecuted for obstructing security operations.

6. All land vehicles -- buses, trucks, minibuses, private cars, motorcycles and bicycles -- must comply with the following regulations: All vehicles must strictly obey traffic rules. Drivers must be fully alert and in control while driving. They must refrain from drinking and from driving faster than 30 km per hour within the city limits. State cadres and employees -- be they soldiers, policemen or civil servants -- must strictly observe the traffic rules and act as models for the public. This includes observing the recent traffic instruction issued by the Interior Ministry. All taxis, motor tricycles and rickshaws operating in the four municipal districts must stop business by 2200.

7. All cadres, combatants and citizens are strictly prohibited from bringing firearms into public places, meetings or festivals, because they may cause confusion to public security authorities. Only security guards sent to keep peace at those public meetings are permitted to carry weapons.

8. Each family should see to it that its house is guarded when some family members leave to attend the celebrations. Valuable property must be properly kept and lights turned out when leaving the house. As for those who want to attend meetings, for safety reasons, they should be organized into groups by responsible cadres. Local guerrillas are prohibited from carrying firearms along with those attending the meetings.

Persons invited to attend the 2 December meeting, including members of the LPRP Central Committee; cadres from various ministries, departments and organizations; members of the diplomatic corps; and members of the Vientiane provincial and municipal administrative committees, must take the road to Phonkheng and turn into the That Luang pavilion to attend the meeting. They must return by the same route after the meeting.

Buses carrying cadres, workers, pupils, students and people to the meeting site must take the road to Nong Bon and park along the Taphang Len Pond. People who go to the meeting on foot must take the roads to Nong Bon and Phon Sai.

Beginning at 0800 on the morning of 2 December, all buses and trucks are prohibited from traveling on the roads to Phonkheng and Nong Bon. Those who wish to attend the entertainment programs during the night must abide by the traffic regulations implemented during the recent That Luang Pagoda festival. All buses, taxis, minibuses and private automobiles must take the road to Nong Bon, park at the army monument and take the road from Phonkheng when they leave. Distinguished guests invited to attend the festival must take the road to Nong Bon, park at the Tapheng Len Pond and take the Phonkheng route when leaving the site.

9. This announcement comes into effect upon its publication. All compatriots are thus requested to strictly abide by it.

[Signed] The Vientiane Municipal Police Command
Vientiane, 26 November 1981

INTERIOR, FOREIGN MINISTRY OFFICIALS HONORED

BK011313 Vientiane KPL in English 0931 GMT 1 Dec 81

[Text] Vientiane, 1 Dec (KPL) -- The Ministry of Interior on November 30 organized a ceremony awarding medals and congratulatory certificates to more than 200 officials. Present at the ceremony were General Sisavat Keobounphan, Secretariat member of the party Central Committee and minister of interior, Major General Khamphon Boutdakham and Ao-sang, deputy ministers of interior, and other officials.

Having conferred medals of various levels and awarding governmental congratulatory certificates on the best achieved, General Sisavat Keobounphan delivered a speech hailing the good deeds of the honoured officials in their contribution to the tasks of national defence and construction during the past 5 years. He further appealed to all officials to continue raising vigilance to oppose all types of criminal schemes of U.S. imperialists, Beijing hegemonists and expansionists and other reactionary gangs.

A similar ceremony was held earlier at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. At the ceremony, Khamphai Boupha, foreign affairs deputy minister, wholeheartedly praised the achievements of the decorated officials gained in the past 5 years. The award of medals and certificates to the best achieved personnel is a manifestation of the party's and government's acknowledgement of the dedication of all officials in the implementation of the party's policy, the deputy minister said.

INDONESIAN FOREIGN MINISTER PAYS VISIT

Arrival of Mokhtar

BK301318 Bangkok Voice of Free Asia in English 1100 GMT 30 Nov 81

[Excerpt] Indonesian Foreign Minister Dr Mokhtar Kusumaatmaja arrived in Bangkok yesterday afternoon to hear the latest developments on the formation of a loose coalition among three Khmer resistance groups.

Dr Mokhtar arrived in Bangkok from Singapore, where he was briefed on the situation by Foreign Minister Suppiah Dhanabalan, who is chairman of the ASEAN Standing Committee. Dr Mokhtar told a brief news conference at Don Muang Airport that he heard the principle of the proposed loosely-knit coalition of the three Khmer resistance forces has been agreed upon. Dr Mokhtar held his first round of talks with Foreign Minister Mr Chief Marshal Sitthi Sawetsila yesterday afternoon. Another round is scheduled for this morning before the Indonesian minister returns home in the afternoon.

Remarks on Departure

BK010415 Hong Kong AFP in English 0819 GMT 30 Nov 81

[Excerpts] Bangkok, 30 Nov (AFP) -- Indonesian Foreign Minister Mokhtar Kusumaatmaja left Bangkok this afternoon after being briefed on the latest troubled attempts to form an anti-Vietnamese alliance of Cambodian resistance groups. He said at Don Muang Airport today that he was optimistic that the problems could be overcome and a coalition formed, though it remains to be seen whether the Khmer Rouge will accept the latest proposals.

A cagey Mr Mokhtar, pointing out that the formation of the coalition was the first priority, declined to make any statement that he said "could hinder the formation of a possible coalition." He said that the negotiations were "very delicate, with so many interests involved."

Thai Foreign Minister Sitthi Sawetsila, at the airport to see off Mr Mokhtar, said that no alternatives had been discussed in case the proposed coalition fell through. "We are hoping China will approve, though we have had no official word from Beijing on the coalition," he said.

Sitthi Comments

BK010815 Bangkok POST in English 1 Dec 81 p 2

[Text] The ASEAN foreign ministers plan to hold a special meeting either in Bangkok or Manila about the middle of next month to consider the latest developments on the Kampuchean issue. The above was revealed by Foreign Minister Sitthi Sawetsila in the presence of Indonesian Foreign Minister Mokhtar Kusumaatmaja, whom he was seeing off at Don Muang Airport.

Among items to be discussed will be the types of assistance that may be provided the coalition government which ASEAN hopes will be formed by the Khmer Rouge, the Khmer People's National Liberation Front, and the Moulinaka. Other topics are expected to be implementation of the United Nations General Assembly resolution on Kampuchea, and the work of the ad hoc committee formed by the international conference on Kampuchea (ICK).

"We need to consult on what we have to do next," said Air Chief Marshal Sitthi. "We must have consensus in ASEAN for what we do." He mentioned that the ad hoc committee set up by the ICK had been unable to function because Austrian Foreign Minister Willibald Pahr had been informed by Hanoi of Vietnam's "unreadiness" for a visit by him on behalf of the chairman of the ICK.

Dr Mokhtar will stop over in Singapore to consult on the proposed ASEAN ministerial meeting with Foreign Minister S. Dhanabalan, who is chairman of the ASEAN Standing Committee.

The Indonesian foreign minister, who held two rounds of meetings with ACM Sitthi on Sunday night and Monday morning, reported that he was briefed on the efforts to set up a loose coalition government of Kampuchea as proposed by Singapore. Welcoming the proposal, he said, "It is a significant step which is a logical consequence to ASEAN's efforts to form a coalition government. It is one of the ways to seek a solution to the Kampuchean problem."

When asked whether Indonesia would provide military aid to a coalition government of Kampuchea, Mokhtar said, "We did not discuss the problem. We should tackle each problem at a time." He remarked that the proposal has already been accepted by both Son Sann, leader of the KPNLF, and Prince Norodom Sihanouk, leader of the Moulinaka, while the Khmer Rouge has asked for two months to consider. "We should do everything to facilitate agreement," he said.

Meanwhile, ACM Sitthi said he had met with Chinese Ambassador Shen Ping and informed him of the details of the Singapore proposal. "It seems to me that he understands everything well. Of course, he could not speak to me on behalf of Democratic Kampuchea," ACM Sitthi said.

The formation of a coalition government "will provide Kampuchea with the means to strengthen both internal and external support," he added. He reported that Son Sann was starting a tour of friendly countries to campaign for assistance.

MALAYSIAN EMBASSY CLARIFIES GHAZALI REMARK

BK020203 Bangkok POST in English 2 Dec 81 p 2

[Text] The Embassy of Malaysia, with reference to the report in the Bangkok POST on November 29 on the press conference given by Malaysian Foreign Minister Tan Sri Ghazali Shafie on November 28, wishes to clarify that Tan Sri Ghazali did not make any statement that Malaysia would provide arms to the third force. Tan Sri Ghazali said that it was up to each country that supported the third force to decide what assistance they would give.

PREM: POLICY ON KAMPUCHEA NOT ANTI-SRV

BK020336 Bangkok Domestic Service in English 0000 GMT 2 Dec 81

[Text] Prime Minister Prem Tinsulanon says Thailand's effort to settle the Kampuchean conflict should not be misunderstood as an anti-Vietnamese policy. The prime minister made the speech at the Foreign Correspondents Club of Thailand on Monday [30 November]. He says the search for a settlement of the Kampuchean conflict was aimed at resolving the matter by political means to insure that the war-torn country someday becomes an independent, neutral and nonaligned nation, posing no threat to its neighbors.

Answering questions from correspondents, General Prem says the Austrian Foreign Minister Dr Willibald Pahr, as chairman of the conference on Kampuchea, had offered to go to Vietnam to hold talks with Vietnamese leaders.

HOPES FOR RELATIONS WITH VIETNAM VIEWED

BK020451 Bangkok Domestic Service in English 0000 GMT 2 Dec 81

["News in Perspective" feature: "Thailand Leaves Its Door Open for Dialogue With Vietnam"]

[Text] Gen Prem Tinsulanon says that Thailand wishes to develop friendly relations with Vietnam although it pursues every effort regarding the Kampuchean issue. Thailand still maintains its diplomatic representation in Hanoi at the ambassadorial level. This is with the intention to leave open the channels of bilateral contacts and communications. Furthermore, as a member of the ad hoc committee of the international conference on Kampuchea, Thailand is willing to perform any function that could benefit the work of the committee within the view of the mandate given by the conference.

In the light of the present regional situation, Kampuchea remains the trouble spot for the people in Southeast Asia. Kampuchea was invaded by Vietnam. The Vietnamese have been supported in their adventurism by a superpower interested in strengthening its role and increasing its presence here because this would provide a means to achieve its strategic advantage over its major power antagonist in Asia.

For Thailand, Kampuchea occupied by Vietnam represents a threat to its own security. A threat to its security is also a threat to the security and stability of the rest of Southeast Asia. There are many reasons that have moved the ASEAN nations to take initiatives to end the conflict in Kampuchea by political means. One of the reasons is that the prospect of Vietnam being bled to death because of the quagmire in Kampuchea is not one that holds much promise for a future peace. It does not lessen the threat to Thailand or small countries in the region.

The voices of the ASEAN calling for the settlement of the conflict by political means have fallen on deaf ears. In working towards a comprehensive settlement in Kampuchea, which will bring peace to this region, ASEAN has been working very hard. ASEAN strongly adheres to the UN resolution. It needs the steadfast support of our friends, but the crucial factor is the Kampuchean nationalists themselves. ASEAN's support for the formation of the coalition government of Kampuchea proceeds along the resolution of the United Nations. The future of the Khmer nation is truly in the hands of these nationalists. When the Kampuchean question is resolved satisfactorily, then Thailand hopes to redouble its efforts together with its ASEAN partners in the pursuit of the basic regional objectives of establishing Southeast Asia as a zone of peace, freedom and neutrality, free from interference from outside. But in order to reach that regional objective, it is imperative that neighboring countries live with one another peacefully, with mutual trust.

RUMORS OF TENSE RELATIONS WITH PRC DENIED

BK301048 Bangkok Voice of Free Asia in Thai 1000 GMT 27 Nov 81

[Text] During a special interview granted to BAN MUANG on 26 November, Saowanit Khonsir, deputy director general of the Foreign Ministry's Information Department, denied as groundless and misleading rumors which spread among diplomats and Chinese residents in Bangkok that diplomatic relations between Thailand and the PRC have become tense after PRC Ambassador Shen Ping lodged a protest note with the Thai Foreign Ministry allegedly opposing the celebration of Taiwan's National Day in Thailand, which took place here 2 months ago, and that the PRC ambassador was recalled to Beijing as of early October.

Saowanit disclosed that Shen Ping was appointed as PRC ambassador to Thailand in early September and was allowed, in accordance with the PRC Foreign Ministry's regulation, 2 full months to make preparations for his new post. Due to Zhao Ziyang's unscheduled stopover in Bangkok during his ASEAN trip before returning to Beijing, however, Shen Ping, who at that time had held the post of PRC ambassador to Thailand for only 15 days, had to come to Bangkok without his family to prepare for Zhao Ziyang's stopover. He later had to return to Beijing to bring his family and belongings to Bangkok. This caused the misunderstanding that he was recalled to protest against the Thai Government. Saowanit, who once served as adviser to the Thai Embassy in Beijing for more than 3 years, disclosed that Shen Ping left Bangkok for Beijing on 10 October and returned to Bangkok on 20 November.

Touching on the report that Taiwan, with U.S. support, has asked the Thai Foreign Ministry to upgrade the status of its trade liaison office in Bangkok to that of a charge d'affaires office, Saowanit said it is impossible to do that because it would violate the Khukrit-Zhou Enlai joint communique issued 5 years ago when Thailand and the PRC established diplomatic relations. The communique states that there is only one China.

He stressed that relations between the two countries are still good and exchanges are being conducted normally. The committees on technical cooperation between the two countries will hold their fourth conference in Beijing early next year.

NAVY CHIEF ON DOMESTIC EVENTS, U.S. 7TH FLEET

BK251053 Bangkok SIAM RAT in Thai 24 Nov 81 pp 1, 12

[Text] Navy Commander in Chief Adm Sombun Chuaphibun has assured that the present government will definitely survive its full term and he believes the government will increase the oil price only when it has sufficient reason. Speaking in his capacity as a senator, Admiral Sombun told newsmen that there was nothing special about the recent meeting between the prime minister and the senators at the prime minister's Si Sao residence. The meeting was called because it had been a long time since the senators' last meeting with the prime minister. Touching on the current domestic situation, Admiral Sombun said: "I sleep well."

Asked what would be the effect on the navy if the government raised oil prices, the navy commander in chief said the navy would then have to spend more on its ships, especially those using diesel fuel. The navy will not be forced to reduce its operations since it has sufficient budget for oil procurement.

Asked if he had ever been approached by any group wishing to stage a coup d'etat, Admiral Sombun said: "Nobody has ever approached me for that. Anyway, I have made it clear to everyone that as a navy chief I will never be persuaded to do such a thing."

Concerning his meeting on 23 November with Vice Admiral M. Staser Holcomb, the U.S. 7th Fleet commander, the navy commander in chief said the U.S. 7th Fleet commander paid a routine call on him following his assumption of the 7th Fleet command. During the meeting, they did not touch on U.S. aid since, the navy commander in chief said, the matter must be discussed at a higher level.

Admiral Sombun said the U.S. 7th Fleet looks after this region. The U.S. 7th Fleet commander said he has no fear of the Russian fleet since he commands a larger fleet that has at least 70 warships under its control. The United States also has a plan to assign the aircraft carrier [as published] Iowa as flagship of the 7th Fleet. The carrier will certainly be equipped with heavy weapons for better efficiency. The navy chief said the U.S. 7th Fleet operates mainly in the Pacific, less in the Indian Ocean.

Further on Holcomb Meeting

BK250340 Bangkok Voice of Free Asia in English 1100 GMT 24 Nov 81

[Excerpts] There is a need for Thailand and the United States to increase frequency for joint naval exercises, said Navy Commander in Chief Adm Sombun Chuaphibun. Admiral Sombun said he told this need to the visiting commander of the U.S. 7th Fleet, Vice Admiral M. Staser Holcomb, during a discussion held late yesterday morning.

Admiral Sombun said Thailand and the United States have just finished a joint naval exercise in which one submarine and two frigates were employed in a surface-subsurface operational demonstration. The Thai Naval chief further said Admiral Holcomb had been briefed on the operation and activities of the Royal Thai Navy so that the U.S. 7th Fleet will know how to assist Thailand to be able to in time of emergency.

UNHCR TO PROVIDE AID FOR PIRACY SUPPRESSION

BK270400 Bangkok NATION REVIEW in English 27 Nov p 2

[Text] Secretary General of the National Security Council (NSC) Prasong Sunsiri said yesterday the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) had promised - \$3.6 million (80 million baht) in assistance for its efforts to fight piracy in the Gulf of Thailand. Prasong said officials of the relief agency will be told by members of the anti-piracy committee early next month how far Thailand can cope with the problem with the financial assistance pledged.

Prasong, who is chairman of the committee, said Thailand had initially asked for 670 million baht. However, he said the financial assistance to be given to Thailand by the UNHCR will help the country improve its anti-piracy capability to a certain extent.

The secretary general also stressed that it was a responsibility of the Thai Government to fight piracy in its territorial waters. "We are doing the best we can to solve the problem," he said. Thailand has been accused of being passive to piracy against Vietnamese refugees in the Thai waters.

Commenting on the outcome of the studies by a UN group of experts on the alleged use of chemical weapons in Laos and Kampuchea, Prasong said the experts might not be able to get first-hand information. He said they were barred from entering the two countries and were therefore denied a chance to have a first-hand look at the situation.

BANGKOK RAILROAD TRACKS DAMAGED BY EXPLOSION

BK020307 Bangkok Domestic Service in English 0000 GMT 2 Dec 81

[Text] A bomb exploded at the south railway lines on Rama VI Bridge in Bangkok at 0100 Tuesday morning. Ninety-five CM of steel rails were destroyed and a cargo train was slightly damaged. Just 7 minutes after the explosion, the state railway of Thailand started to repair the track and the bridge was ready for trains once again at about 0800 yesterday morning.

The police have already started to investigate into the case, but so far they cannot say who did it; neither can they say what type of bomb was used. However, there was a report yesterday morning that a purple light was seen when the bomb went off. Meanwhile, Deputy Minister of Communications Pol Lt Chan Manutham says that he believed the intention of the saboteurs was to frighten the people, and not to destroy the bridge.

MILITARY LEADERS COMMENT ON SOUTHERN INSURGENCY

BK020517 Bangkok Domestic Service in English 0000 GMT 2 Dec 81

[Text] Actions taken by the military will help end problems or robbery and insurgency in the south of Thailand. Both Supreme Commander Gen Saiyut Koetphon and Army Commander in Chief Gen Prayut Charumani say that political means is not enough to end the problems. Actions taken by the military are also necessary. However, the two military leaders believe that the "Tai Romyen" plan of the 4th Army Region will be fruitful. The army commander in chief says that he will hold a meeting with the 4th Army Region Commander, Lt Gen Han Linanon, today to discuss the problems and the army commander in chief will leave for an inspection tour of the south next week.

UN DELEGATE CRITICIZES U.S. HUMAN RIGHTS POLICY

OW270853 Hanoi VNA in English 0700 GMT 27 Nov 81

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, November 27 -- The Vietnamese representative at the United Nations debate on human rights on November 25 said that "to threaten war against other countries is one of the most serious violations of human rights." Commenting on the report by the Economic and Social Committee (E.C.O.S.O.C.), Ambassador Mrs. Nguyen Ngoc Dzung briefly reported on the Vietnamese Government's efforts in reintegrating those who formerly served in the puppet administration and army and the great efforts of the Vietnamese people in solving the heavy social consequences of the neo-colonialist regime in the south such as unemployment, prostitution, drug addiction, etc.

The Vietnamese representative strongly denounced the United States for having levelled repeated threats of aggression against Cuba, Nicaragua and Grenada and for intensifying its arms supplies to the junta in El Salvador, who is responsible for the murder of more than 20,000 people in the past 18 months.

She went on: "The same countries which have been tirelessly preaching human rights while meddling in the internal affairs of other countries and imposing their own concept of human rights are actually the theatre of the most tragic instances of violation of human rights: extermination of ethnic minorities, racial discrimination, exploitation of production, which has been raised to the level of a sex industry...." She also condemned the Western countries' policy of accelerating the arms race, which she said is completely incompatible with the respect for human rights. The Vietnamese representative deplored the adoption of a biased resolution on Kampuchea at the 37th session of the Human Rights Commission, held early this year in Geneva.

She said: "This attempt to throw the responsibility for the most odious violations of human rights on the new regime which survived the holocaust and which had the merit of putting an end to this national tragedy constitutes an exhortation to crime, an act fraught with consequences and which would not fail to do a disservice to the name of the human rights commission".

NGUYEN NGOC TRIU ARTICLE ON USSR AGRICULTURAL AID

BK261226 Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 7 Nov 81 p 4

[Article by SRV Minister of Agriculture Nguyen Ngoc Triu: "The Great Soviet Cooperation With and Assistance to Vietnam in Agriculture"]

[Text] The Fourth Congress of the VCP held in December 1976 adopted the basic orientations and tasks for economic development under the Second 5-Year (1976-80) Plan. This was the first time a unified agricultural plan was executed on a national scale, at a time when there were many shortages and our economy was still backward and subject to the serious consequences of 30 years of war and neocolonialism. While the consequences of the U.S. imperialists' war of aggression had not yet been overcome, our people had to counter two wars of aggression on the nation's southwestern border (1976-78) and northern border (1979) waged by the Chinese expansionists. In addition to this, adverse weather has repeatedly hit various localities in many crop seasons.

Under these abnormal conditions and circumstances, our people have resolutely struggled to overcome all difficulties and confront all challenges in order to continue advancing our country's agriculture along the line for socialist construction adopted by the fourth party congress.

A very important factor for the development of our country's agriculture over the past 5 years has been the Vietnam-USSR friendship and the great and disinterested fraternal assistance given our country by the Soviet Union. From 1976 to 1980 the Vietnamese and Soviet Governments signed a series of treaties and agreements concerning economic, scientific, technical and trade cooperation aimed at helping Vietnam develop agriculture, such as the agreements on expanding and transforming state farms in northern provinces, developing the production and processing of rubber, maintaining tractors and agricultural machinery, building a school to train agricultural engineering workers and providing it with furniture and equipment, reequipping the Jose Marti College of Agriculture, establishing scientific and technical cooperation in the mechanization of wet-rice planting, processing tea, protecting crops and vegetation, and raising bees and silk worms. Under these treaties and agreements, the Soviet Union granted Vietnam a considerable long-term loan under generous conditions, supplied it with many kinds of modern machinery, equipment and valuable technical materials, sent many outstanding scientists and experts to Vietnam to train qualified agricultural workers and cadres, and provided Vietnam with valuable scientific-technical materials and valuable experiences.

It is thanks to the increasing cooperation with the Soviet Union and its assistance that progress has been made over the past 5 years (1976-80) in building the material-technical basis of our country's agriculture. We have reclaimed 500,000 ha of fallow land, cleared and put under crop cultivation almost 500,000 ha of virgin land and practiced multiple cropping on more than 790,000 ha. Therefore, we have expanded the cultivated area from 6.3 million ha in 1975 to 8.09 million ha in 1980 -- a increase of 1.79 million ha. We have built many new irrigation projects, bringing the watered area to 1.2 million ha. Almost 10,000 big tractors have been put to use, raising to 25 percent the mechanization rate of soil preparation. We have set up more technical stations and farms in service of agriculture, enlarged, transformed and built more than 50 state farms specializing in the production of tea, coffee and fruit trees; and built many new plants and factories for processing tea, fruits, coffee and so forth. Various kinds of fertilizer and chemicals have been broadly used; biological measures have been initially applied for the protection of crops; and chemical fertilizers have been used more rationally and effectively.

Under the leadership of the VCP and by creatively applying Lenin's thinking and the historic experiences gained by the Soviet Union in agricultural cooperativization to the conditions of our country, we have further perfected socialist production relations in the northern provinces over the past 5 years and have initially transformed agriculture in the newly liberated southern provinces along the line of socialism; and have recorded good and stable results.

Thanks to this economic-technical basis and other economic-technical measures, coupled with the collectivization movement, agricultural production in our country has constantly developed. In 1980 grain output reached its highest peak in the past 5 years, 2.92 million tons more than in 1975 -- with paddy output increasing by 1.4 million tons and subsidiary crops by 1.5 million tons. The area and output of vegetables and short-term and long-term industrial crops such as soybeans, tobacco, jute, sugarcane, rubber, pineapple, oranges and so forth have all increased as compared with 1975. The herd of cattle is firmly maintained and has even developed.

The achievements recorded on the agricultural front over the past 5 years (1976-80) stem from the great efforts of our party, government and people as well as from the multi-sided cooperation and assistance accorded us by the Soviet Union. These achievements have greatly contributed to ensuring our people's life, strengthening the material-technical basis of agriculture, renewing the appearance of our countryside and furthering our cause of building the economy and defending the socialist fatherland. The above results have raised our people's confidence in the Soviet Union -- the first socialist state of the world -- and in the party of the great Lenin.

Our people know full well that in the past as well as at present, each of their steps forward, and each success of the Vietnamese revolution is closely related to the support and disinterested assistance of the Soviet Communist Party, government and people. Our people are profoundly grateful to the Soviet party, government and people for their support and great, valuable and effective assistance.

Our party and state have long affirmed that in the course of building the material and technical bases of socialism, we will constantly strengthen our prime, comprehensive relations with the Soviet Union and other fraternal socialist countries. In the present new situation in our country, the development of our comprehensive cooperation with the Soviet Union is all the more of special significance. It will firmly ensure the building and defense of our socialist fatherland.

After more than 30 years of struggle full of sacrifices and hardships, our people today have no other profound aspiration than peace, national independence, national unification and socialism. Deploying their utmost efforts, making full use of their national potential and favorable conditions and enjoying unstinted assistance and cooperation from fraternal socialist countries, especially the Soviet Union, we hope to succeed in meeting our people's increasing needs in grain and food products and consumer goods, on our way to successfully building a modern and advanced socialist agriculture, thus making a worthy contribution to the development of cooperation among fraternal socialist countries, to the socialist economic alliance and to the strengthening of the socialist community.

On the occasion of the 64th anniversary of the Great October Revolution, we greet the great achievements which the Soviet people have scored in building the material and technical bases of communism. We are firmly convinced that the fraternal Soviet people, under the leadership of the CPSU headed by beloved and venerated Comrade L.I. Brezhnev -- the Vietnamese people's great friend -- will successfully implement the historic resolution of the 26th CPSU Congress and overfulfill the 11th 5-Year 1981-85 Plan.

May the friendship, militant solidarity and fraternal cooperation between Vietnam and the Soviet Union be consolidated and developed with every passing day.

LEADERS SEND GREETINGS ON LAO NATIONAL DAY

OW011612 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1430 GMT 1 Dec 81

[Text] Vietnamese party and state leaders today sent a joint message of greetings to Kaysone Phomvihane, general secretary of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party Central Committee, and prime minister; and Souphanouvong, president of the Lao People's Democratic Republic, and chairman of the People's Supreme Council; on the occasion of the sixth anniversary of the founding of the LPDR (2 December).

The message addressed by Le Duan, general secretary of the Communist Party Central Committee; Truong Chinh, president of the Council of State; Pham Van Dong, chairman of the Council of Ministers; and Nguyen Huu Tho, chairman of the National Assembly, said in full: On the occasion of the sixth founding anniversary of the LPDR, on behalf of the Vietnamese people, the VCP, the National Assembly, the Council of State and the Council of Ministers of the SRV, and on our own behalf, we convey to you and, through you, to the people of all nationalities, the LPRP, the People's Supreme Council and the Government of the LPDR our warmest sentiments and our heartiest greetings. Six years ago, the heroic Lao people of various nationalities, firmly uniting around the glorious LPRP, a genuine Marxist-Leninist party, succeeded after a persistent struggle in overthrowing the monarchy, stooge of U.S. imperialism, and established the LPDR, ushering in a new and very resplendent era, that of a definitively unified, independent and free Laos.

Firmly holding the banner of national independence and socialism, the LPRP has led the Lao people to overcome hard trials and growing difficulties caused by the heavy consequences of war, neocolonialism and feudalism. They have foiled step by step all schemes and acts of sabotage of the Beijing reactionaries in collusion with U.S. imperialism and their lackeys, and won splendid successes in socialist transformation and construction as well as in the struggle to defend the beautiful land of Laos. Today, the Lao people are firmly advancing on the road of building a peaceful, unified, democratic and socialist Laos, thus making a worthy contribution to the common struggle of the world people for peace, national independence, democracy and social progress, and continuously enhancing the international prestige and position of the LPDR.

The people, the Communist Party, the National Assembly, the Council of State and the Council of Ministers of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam greatly rejoice at and greatly admire the big, all-round and firm successes of the Lao people of various nationalities and consider these to be a vigorous encouragement to the Vietnamese people now engaged in socialist construction and national defense, as well as a great contribution to increasing the strength of the militant coalition of Vietnamese, Lao and Kampuchean people against the common enemy, the Beijing big-nation expansionists and hegemonists. We sincerely wish the Lao people of various nationalities new successes in the new stage of the revolution under the clear-sighted leadership of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party headed by esteemed Comrade General Secretary Kaysone Phomvihane.

During the Vietnamese people's protracted revolutionary struggle full of sacrifices and hardships, the fraternal Lao people of various nationalities were always their loyal and close comrade in arms giving them devoted support and valuable assistance in all fields. On behalf of the people, the Communist Party, the National Assembly, the Council of State and the Council of Ministers of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, we take this occasion to express our sincere and profound gratitude to the Lao people of all nationalities, the Lao People's Revolutionary Party, the Supreme People's Council and the Government of the Lao People's Democratic Republic for their valuable support full of noble proletarian internationalism.

Loyal to the treaty of friendship and cooperation between Vietnam and Laos, the Vietnamese people, the Communist Party, the National Assembly, the Council of State and the Council of Ministers of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam pledge together with the Lao people of all nationalities, the LPRP, the Supreme People's Council and the Government of the Lao People's Democratic Republic to constantly consolidate and strengthen the Vietnamese-Lao militant alliance bloc in order together to successfully build and defend the socialist fatherland in each country in the discharge of our three countries' noble international obligation to peace, stability, friendship and cooperation in Southeast Asia worthy of being firm outposts of the socialist system. Please accept our warm and respectful salutations.

Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach has also sent his greetings to Lao Foreign Minister Phoun Sipaseuth.

NHAN DAN Editorial

OW020825 Hanoi VNA in English 0807 GMT 2 Dec 81

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, December 2 -- Today's NHAN DAN editorial gives a big spread to the great all-sided success of the Lao people over the past years. The paper, marking the sixth National Day of the Lao People's Democratic Republic, recalls the Lao people historic victory over the U.S. imperialists and their henchmen in putting an end to monarchy and founding the people's democratic regime in 1975.

NHAN DAN says: Over the past six years, under the leadership of the People's Revolutionary Party, the Lao people have made great achievements in all fields of national construction and defence.

The people's regime has constantly been consolidated, national unity has been strengthened, and the armed forces have vigorously developed. The Lao people have smashed many schemes and acts of sabotage of Chinese expansionism in collusion with U.S. imperialism and other reactionary forces, firmly maintaining social order and security.

The paper continues: "In spite of great difficulties caused by a recent war of aggression and resulting from the old regime, and despite natural calamities in 1977-1978 and enemy economic blockade, the Lao people have made great progress in economic and cultural development."

"Thanks to a policy of peace, friendship and cooperation," NHAN DAN says, "The prestige of the Lao People's Democratic Republic has steadily increased on the international arena. Over the past six years, the party, government, and people of Laos have worked tirelessly for the enhancement of the militant solidarity among the Indochinese countries and for the promotion of all-sided cooperation with the Soviet Union and other countries in the socialist community."

The paper says that the Lao People's Democratic Republic has always been for revolution and progress, as an active member of the Nonaligned Movement. "As a spokesman for the Indochinese countries, it has actively helped to promote dialogue with the ASEAN countries, for peace and stability in Southeast Asia," NHAN DAN recalls.

"Called by the Lao People's big achievements," the paper notes, "the Chinese expansionists and U.S.-led imperialists are trying every means of division, provocation, sabotage, aggression and intimidation against Laos." "But they have failed humiliatingly while the Lao revolution is advancing steadily," NHAN DAN concludes.

VAN TIEN DUNG MESSAGE GREET'S CUBA'S ARMY DAY

OW011625 Hanoi VNA in English 1502 GMT 1 Dec 81

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, December 1 -- Defence Minister General Van Tien Dung has sent a message of greetings to Raul Castro Ruz, minister of Cuban Revolutionary Armed Forces, on the 25th anniversary of Cuba's Army Day.

The message reads: "Over the last quarter-century, the Revolutionary Armed Forces and the people of Cuba, under the leadership of the Communist Party of Cuba headed by esteemed Comrade Fidel Castro Ruz, conducted a successful, heroic struggle, writing glorious pages in their history of revolutionary struggle for national liberation from the domination by imperialism and its henchmen. The Cuban people and their armed forces have made substantial achievements in building socialism, firmly defending their socialist homeland, smashing all schemes and acts of aggression and sabotage by the U.S. imperialists and other reactionaries, and actively carrying out their international duties.

"The victory and development of the Cuban revolution have contributed to strengthening the socialist community and vigorously encouraging the movement for peace, national independence, democracy and social progress in Latin America and elsewhere in the world. We take pride in the achievements recorded so far by the Cuban people and their armed forces.

"The U.S. imperialists are now brazenly threatening to invade the Republic of Cuba. We always stand by the Cuban people and their armed forces, fully supporting their efforts for national construction and defence from any criminal plots and acts of aggression by the U.S. imperialists."

After expressing sincere thanks to Cuba for its consistent support and devoted assistance to Vietnam, the message says: "Cuba's support and assistance has strongly encouraged us in the building of our socialist country and defending it from any schemes and acts of aggression and sabotage by the Beijing expansionists and hegemonists in collusion with U.S.-led imperialism."

The message wishes the Cuban armed forces success in carrying out the resolutions of the second Cuban party congress. It also expresses the wish for further development of the militant solidarity, fraternal friendship and cooperation between the peoples and armed forces of the two countries.

EDUCATIONAL ACCORD SIGNED WITH CSSR DELEGATION

OW291331 Hanoi VNA in English 1524 GMT 23 Nov 81

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, November 23 -- The Czechoslovak educational delegation led by Juraj Busa, member of the Central Committee of the Czechoslovak Communist Party, and minister of education of the Slovak Socialist Republic, left Hanoi this afternoon after a visit from November 16.

Just before his departure Juraj Busa signed with Vietnamese Education Minister Nguyen Thi Binh an agreement on cooperation in general, higher and secondary vocational education and job training from 1981 to 1985. Earlier, the delegation paid tribute at the Ho Chi Minh Mausoleum and visited the house of the late president. It called at basic general schools and universities and toured historical places in Hanoi and Ha Nam Ninh Province. It also exchanged views with the Ministry of Education, the Ministry of Secondary Vocational and higher Education, and the General Department of Job Training.

POLISH ECONOMIC COOPERATION DELEGATION ARRIVES

OW301536 Hanoi VNA in English 1509 GMT 30 Nov 81

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, November 30 -- An economic delegation of the Polish People's Republic led by Stanislaw Dlugosz, vice chairman of the State Planning Commission, has arrived here to visit Vietnam and discuss economic cooperation between the two countries in the period 1981-1985. It was met at the airport by Che Viet Tan, vice chairman of the State Commission for Planning, and officials of the ministries concerned.

Yesterday, the delegation began talks with a Vietnamese delegation. Polish Ambassador Jan Sliwinski was present at the talks. Later, the Polish delegation toured various projects built with Polish assistance.

COUNCIL OF STATE RELEASES COMMUNIQUE ON SESSION

BK280906 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1430 GMT 27 Nov 81

[Council of State communique]

[Text] On 27 November 1981 the council of state held a regular session under the chairmanship of Chairman Truong Chinh. Attending the session was Hoang Truong Minh, chairman of the National Assembly's Nationalities Council.

1. After hearing Tran Nam Trung, chairman of the State Inspection Committee and representative of the Council of Ministers, present a draft regulation which stipulates procedures for considering and settling complaints by citizens, and after hearing the chairman of the National Assembly's Legislation Committee speak of this issue, the Council of State discussed and unanimously voted to approve the regulation.
2. After hearing the representative of the Council of Ministers present a proposal for ratifying a convention -- which was adopted by the UN General Assembly on 18 December 1979 -- on the elimination of all forms of discrimination against women, and after hearing the chairman of the National Assembly's legislation committee speak of this issue, the Council of State discussed and then decided to ratify this convention, with the provision that the SRV will not be bound by the convention's provision 1, article 29.
3. The Council of State heard a report on preparations for the second session of the seventh National Assembly.
4. After hearing a report on a contest for the creation of a new national anthem, the Council of State hailed the enthusiastic response to the contest by many professional and nonprofessional composers as well as by other compatriots throughout the country.

BUILDING OF NATIONAL DEFENSE IN DISTRICTS URGED

BK251615 Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 9 Nov 81 p 3

[Unattributed article: "Build National Defense Strength in Districts"]

[Text] In the national defense task we should view districts as a theater for resolving all local military tasks and as military fortresses on which plans for building combat readiness and a steadfast all-people national defense are based.

The most correct and effective way to simultaneously ensure the building of districts in all respects and the quick development of the effect of district-level military fortresses in national defense is to step up building grassroots-level units along with coordinated efforts to build districts into military fortresses. Villages, cooperatives, factories, enterprises and forestry sites are now regarded as grassroots-level units. We will be able to create a great fighting strength if we organize these units into a mutual-support combat network so that we can carry out a people's war with unified leadership on a larger scale.

In the present situation, it is imperative that the building of district-level military fortresses proceeds from the building of grassroots-level units into comprehensively steadfast ones. Regardless of how far district armed forces have developed, they must pay constant attention to building self-defense militia squads, platoons and companies into well-trained and tightly-organized and managed units with good political quality.

In guiding the building of grassroots-level units in terms of national defense, we must attach great importance to building a popular armed force, namely a reserve force which is ready to replenish the army. Systematic military training must be given to all the people, especially youths, according to plans and age groups, making them both a labor force and a stationary combat force. We must satisfactorily meet the requirements for combining the economy with national defense in production and in building material and technical bases. This will enable us to use scientifically and rationally all the forces at the grassroots level in order to satisfactorily meet requirements for improving life, production and national defense. We must formulate plans and provide tight leadership for grassroots-level units in order to make them strong, impregnable combat positions and turn them into mutual-support combat detachments under the general combat plans of various military fortresses. At grassroots-level units, all national defense tasks will directly affect the people's lives and will be carried out by all the people. Therefore, we must combine the providing of guidance for implementation of national defense tasks with efforts to build the local economy. In organizing combat-readiness military training or in building combat positions and defense lines, we must formulate plans in a scientific manner and in accordance with the real situation. These plans must be prepared in such a way as to save labor, man-hours and the people's property and to have a minimal effect on the people's production and life. Along with giving political indoctrination and organizing military training for the people, we must devise plans to provide basic and refresher military training for military leadership cadres, party cadres and local administrative cadres.

With the results obtained gradually in the course of the socialist revolution, more and more favorable factors are emerging. These factors will enable us to develop our efficiency in organizing and managing districts, to coordinate our efforts in building districts in all respects and to build up strength for military fortresses under district control. What is more important is that we must devise basic and long-term national defense plans. Such plans must cover combat projects of district-level military fortresses for all combat situations and must be prepared in such a way as to ensure necessary conditions for districts to fulfill all their combat missions under defense plans of the provinces and military regions concerned whenever there is a war.

The strength of district-level military fortresses depends primarily on our ability to ensure the material and technical requirements for military activities to be carried out by districts. This strength must be built up in peacetime. One of the most important ways to build district-level military fortresses at present is to closely link the demands for developing the economy and improving the people's lives with the demands for strengthening national defense and expeditiously building districts into agroindustrial economic units. On this basis, we must strive to meet the following specific requirements for building district-level military fortresses:

-- In zoning off areas for production purposes, we must arrange the production forces of districts in such a way as to suit efforts to build combat forces and grassroots-level defense systems in order to ensure logistics support according to set combat plans.

-- In production orientation, we must coordinate all fields of activity in an attempt to quickly increase the source of fixed logistics support for people's warfare. Logistics support must be aimed primarily at meeting requirements for grain and food, for the production of rudimentary weapons, and for the repair of weapons and other military equipment for the people and the armed forces.

-- In planning construction activities, we must simultaneously ensure support for production and create favorable conditions for setting up combat positions and mutual-support combat detachments, thus making it possible to devise a strategy for people's war.

-- In arranging population centers for the purpose of improving terrain and environments, we must create favorable conditions for production and life as well as for combat and defense.

As the situation and tasks in various districts are different, in building district-level military fortresses -- ranging from planning activities for them and providing them with orientation -- we must base ourselves on the specific situation and conditions of the localities concerned. With regard to frontline districts, we must strive to achieve the immediate objective of improving combat readiness and stationary combat effectiveness for these districts. All plans for building these districts must be aimed primarily at meeting that objective.

As for coastal districts, we must strive to achieve combat coordination between units in the inland areas and those operating at sea, and among district-level military fortresses, the people's navy and other districts in the rear. Along with enhancing stationary combat capabilities, we must pay attention to comprehensively building national mobilization requirements.

Regarding those districts in the southern provinces, as they are faced with the grave consequences of neocolonialism and are in the initial stage of socialist transformation, in building district-level military fortresses we must take appropriate steps to strongly build self-defense militia forces at the grassroots level and to perfect and improve the quality of every self-defense militia unit.

Building district-level military fortresses is the primary duty of the party organizations, the administration and the people of the districts concerned. Each district must be a unit serving local people's war on the battlefield of the province and the military region concerned. In building district-level military fortresses, we must not base ourselves merely on the specific conditions of individual districts but on the general situation of entire provinces and of the country as a whole.

To closely combine efforts to make districts strong economically and in terms of national defense so as to ensure that districts will become impregnable military fortresses means to step up national construction and ensure the constant strengthening of national defense in order to stand ready to defeat the aggressors and firmly defend the fatherland.

MALAYSIACOOPERATION AGREEMENT WITH BAHRAIN TO BE REVIVED

BK290917 Kuala Lumpur International Service in English 0800 GMT 29 Nov 81

[Text] Malaysia and Bahrain have agreed to revive the cultural and scientific cooperation agreement signed between the two countries during the visit of the late Tun Abdul Razak to the Gulf state. This understanding was reached during discussions held in Bahrain between the minister of culture, youth and sports, Datuk Mokhtar Hashim, and the prime minister of Bahrain, Shaykh Khalifah ibn Salman Al Khalifah, and Information Minister Tariq 'Abd ar-Rahman al-Mu'ayyad. They also discussed ways of improving bilateral relations, particularly cooperation in the fields of culture, youth and sports, according to a Foreign Ministry statement issued in Kuala Lumpur today.

During his 3-day visit, which ended on Sunday [29 November], Datuk Mokhtar also called on the secretary general of the Supreme Council for Youth and Sports, Shaykh 'Isa Muhammad Al Khalifah.

SECURITY FORCES LAUNCH ANTICOMMUNIST OPERATIONS

BK281605 Hong Kong AFP in English 0531 GMT 28 Nov 81

[Text] Kuala Lumpur, 28 Nov (AFP) -- Malaysian security forces have launched three major operations at the Malaysia-Thai border including the East-West Highway to eradicate communist infiltration into the northern states of Kelantan and Perak. They are Operations Kota Gold, Hentam Galas and Cegah.

Commander of Malaysia's 8th Brigade, Brig Gen Ali Dollah said Operation Kota Gold covers the East-West Highway from the 11th mile to the 30th mile. He said members of the security forces were stationed on both sides of the highway to prevent communist elements from penetrating into Kelantan and Perak and to safeguard personnel and equipment used in the construction of the highway.

He said the East-West Highway was the main target of the communists, especially the 10th Regiment of the outlawed Communist Party of Malaya (CPM).

Gen Ali said the area where the highway was constructed was formerly used by the communists to penetrate into Kelantan and Perak after they stopped using the Temenggor area following the construction of the Temenggor dam. He said the communist elements had from time to time penetrated into the highway area to ambush members of the security forces and damage the machinery in an effort to regain their route into the two states. He said the communist terrorists who operated in Kelantan comprised of the 10th and 12th Regiment and the 7th and 16th Assault Units.

The 12th Regiment with about 400 members operate in the interior region of Kelantan, especially in Gua Musang. He said the 21st Company under Abdullah Sidek and the 23d Company under Rashid Mydin had sent units into Kelantan but had failed to accomplish their missions. He said security forces had succeeded in suppressing the communists of the 16th Assault Unit in the Gua Musang area through Operation Hentam Galas.

Members of the security forces were also involved in the construction of roads, bridges and in providing free medical care to the people in the area concerned. This was a move to forge closer rapport between the security forces and the people.

POLICE WARN AGAINST COMMUNIST PUBLICATIONS

BK301234 Kuala Lumpur Domestic Service in English 1130 GMT 30 Nov 81

[Text] The police has warned members of the public that the illegal Communist Party of Malaya is still engaged in trying to woo and win over more subscribers and supporters. This is especially so among the Malays. Their efforts to seize power and establish a communist dictatorship in peninsular Malaysia are being carried out in the cultural, political and literary circles.

A police statement issued in Kuala Lumpur says the party dispatches leaflets and documents quoting transcribed versions from its broadcast Suara Demokrasi [Voice of Democracy] through the post. The public are reminded that these leaflets and documents must be handed over to the police as soon as they are received. They are subversive in context and deemed prejudicial to security.

Any one found in possession or disseminating these prejudicial publications -- the SUARA DEMOKRASI, SERUAN KEADILAN [CALL OF JUSTICE] and other types of communist propaganda will be liable either to court prosecution or other legal action by the police.

SINGAPORE

LEE KUAN YEW DISCUSSES KAMPUCHEA, OTHER ISSUES

BK301230 Singapore THE STRAITS TIMES in English 28 Nov 81 pp 16, 17

[Interview with Singapore Prime Minister Lee Kuan Yew by Takuhiko Tsuruta, executive editor of NIHON KEIZAI SHIMBUN; date not given]

[Excerpt] [Question] Since President Reagan of the United States took office this year, he had been pursuing the question as to how he should deal with the Soviet Union, pointing to the mounting Soviet threat to world peace. But recently President Reagan made some kind of disarmament proposal concerning the European intermediates, theatre nuclear forces [TNF] and Mr Brezhnev had, however, made a different kind of proposal to Prime Minister Schmidt. How do you see the American and Russian relation will develop in the future and what is the implication of this relation to Asia and the region?

[Answer] The rivalries between the Soviet Union and America, their respective influence over or control of critical or strategic parts of the world have continued unabated. The Soviet Union has been gaining the upper hand in the last 10 years particularly since the defeat of the Americans in Vietnam, followed by Soviet success in Angola, Ethiopia, South Yemen and Afghanistan.

The policy of President Reagan is the reaction of the American people to these successive losses and continuing decline in American influence and power. Hence, in spite of inflation and a high budget deficit, the American public opinion and congress have supported increased defence spending. In other words, they are sending a clear signal that they will not concede more losses.

The policy in Europe offering the zero option for the TNF was well-timed, well-presented and well received by the Europeans. That it was not well received by the Soviet Union is a matter for regret.

In Asia, the Soviet Union is encouraging the Vietnamese in their occupation of Kampuchea, supporting them with arms, it is alleged with chemical and biological weapons, to use against the Kampuchean people.

It is right that the Americans should resist Vietnamese expansionism which can only take place because of massive Soviet backing and support. If it is not checked, then there will be great troubles in Southeast Asia and also for Japan and her access route to the gulf.

[Question] What is Singapore's role in ASEAN's economic cooperation? Among ASEAN's five members, Singapore alone has achieved outstanding economic performance as a so-called newly industrialising country. Does the gap in economic growth between Singapore and the rest of ASEAN pose any difficulty in the way of intra-ASEAN cooperation?

[Answer] Singapore has worked closely with the other ASEAN countries to expand economic cooperation. All of us are striving for greater intra-ASEAN cooperation. The different pace of economic development in each member country has not prevented us from working towards this objective. All recognise that any proposal for economic cooperation must be beneficial to each country. Far from being a hindrance, the different states of economic development have facilitated complementation by each country concentrating on the areas of greatest comparative advantage. Meanwhile, ASEAN is moving towards greater trade liberalisation with more and more items added each year to the preferential trading list.

[Question] Regarding the Cambodian question, Singapore in early September became the site of the conference of the three anti-Vietnam forces where it was agreed to establish a coalition Cambodian Government but both Vietnam and the Heng Samrin regime remain adamant, making an early breakthrough a dim possibility. What are the prospects for a breakthrough?

[Answer] The agreement between Sihanouk, Son Sann and Khieu Samphan in Singapore in September 1981 to form a coalition government represented an advance in the Cambodian struggle. All factions have agreed to set aside their differences and rivalry for the sake of greater resistance against the occupying Vietnamese.

The coalition will make Vietnamese occupation of Cambodia more costly. It will also be harder for them to make out to the world that they are fighting only against the Khmer Rouge.

In the coming months and years, the non-communist Cambodian groups will build themselves up as a credible non-communist alternative to the Khmer Rouge. Because the Soviet Union and Vietnam realise this, they both have openly opposed this development.

A solution to the Cambodian conflict will come when Vietnam realises, after several years of deprivation and pressure, that it is better to negotiate a political settlement.

ASEAN is not playing the game of any great power in this conflict. We want a compromise political settlement. The ICK conference (international conference on Kampuchea) in July 1981 and the 27 Oct 1981 UNGA (UN General Assembly) Resolution 36/5 contain guidelines for such a settlement: A Vietnamese withdrawal and UN-supervised elections in which force is excluded from interfering with the free choice of the Cambodian people.

[Question] What can and should Japan do to help?

[Answer] Japan has supported ASEAN's position on the Cambodian question. Japan should continue to make clear to Vietnam that there will be no development aid to Vietnam until it withdraws from Cambodia and negotiates a political solution. Recent visits of Japanese parliamentary groups, including members of the Liberal Democratic Party, to Hanoi and Phnom Penh could have given the wrong signals to Vietnam.

[Question] How do you see the new proposal being put forward by Mr Rajaratnam in solving the Kampuchean problem? Do you see it being accepted?

[Answer] Mr Rajaratnam has put forward this practical and sensible arrangement to bring together three parties which do not agree on political objectives. In fact, two of them are highly and rightly suspicious of the Khmer Rouge. It is to bring them together for one specific purpose, namely, to get the Vietnamese to withdraw from Kampuchea and for the Kampucheans to be allowed to choose their own government.

It is a good proposal. We hope that the Khmer Rouge will accept it. If they do not accept it, they may have to face gradual loss of international support. If they insist on going on, totally on their own, making use of the two partners just as ornamental camouflage for the Khmer Rouge, they will find a drop in international support for them in the UN and elsewhere.

[Question] Is it true that Singapore will then give military aid to non-communist forces as stated by Mr Rajaratnam?

[Answer] Yes, but our resources are limited. Aid must also come from stronger powers besides the ASEAN countries.

[Question] Singapore has long stated that it will be the last among the ASEAN members to normalise relations with China. How soon do you expect that normalisation of Singapore-China relations will materialise?

[Answer] I do not know when Indonesia and China will normalise their relations. This is a matter for them to settle. An important consideration for Indonesia is whether China will cut off her ties with and withhold support from indigenous communist liberation movements.

[Question] In which field can Singapore play the most active role for the economic modernisation of China?

[Answer] To modernise, China will need capital to pay for new technology. China wants increased trade in goods and services with Singapore to increase her foreign exchange earnings.

Singapore does not possess the high level technology China needs. These come from America, Japan and Western Europe. Singapore has over 20 years of experience working with major multi-nationals. Working with and through them, Singapore can help facilitate the transfer of technology know-how, management and skills. Premier Zhao told me last August, in Singapore, that "China can be compared as the stomach and Singapore as the eyes and mouth. While China had a lot of capacity to digest, Singapore could be an open channel for technology."

He cautioned against any quick progress because they have many domestic problems to sort out, bureaucratic entanglements, shortage of middle level technocrats and infrastructure, of power stations, harbours, warehouses, rail-roads and roads which are inadequate and not efficiently sited. So Singapore takes a long view of developing economic relations. We are patient and will keep up and build up the contacts and the confidence.

We have discussed with the Chinese and several multi-nationals co-production schemes (multi-nationals setting up plants in Singapore and parts of the products produced in factories in China). Singapore will market the final products internationally. China will acquire better designs and up-to-date production and management methods at little cost in foreign exchange.

[Question] You have often mentioned that smooth leadership transition is the most crucial question in Singapore. How have you been going about raising the next generation of leaders?

[Answer] My senior colleagues and I have been combing through our whole population for men and women with high ability, undoubted integrity, a deep sense of commitment to Singapore and proven performance either in industry, commerce, academia, the public service or the professions.

We are a small island with a small population of 2.4 million. No talent can be hidden for long. The crucial unknown is political sensitivity, touch and judgment. They are vital in a good leader. The younger leaders are learning, some quicker than others. There is a strong team spirit being forged between them. They will have to decide between themselves who is to be captain.

The captain of the team must have the gift of moving and mobilising the people. My task and that of my senior colleagues is to bring together the broadest range of experience and disciplines into this team.

DHANABALAN OUTLINES FOREIGN POLICY DIRECTIONS

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[By Ahmad Osman and Edmund Lee]

[Text] Foreign Minister S. Dhanabalan, in a major speech outlining the direction of Singapore's foreign policy, has argued that small states, too, have their influence in the world -- and cited ASEAN's diplomatic success over the Cambodian conflict as an example. Dispelling the traditional notion that small states do not really matter, he stressed that with the emergence of a truly interdependent world, a nation's military might is no longer the only important factor in international relations. And with the rules of the game changed as a result of the naked use of force by the Soviet Union and Vietnam, Singapore cannot afford to continue with a passive foreign policy.

This passive policy was practised when the United States was the dominant big power in South-East Asia and provided Singapore and other ASEAN states with a buffer against communist threats from the north.

Mr Dhanabalan also emphasised the need for a more active policy in the light of the alarming consequences of the Soviet Union's new-found ability to project its power into this region through Vietnam and its willingness to underwrite Vietnamese aggression against neighbouring states.

He said: "In a situation where the predominance of a single great power was replaced by the contention of several great powers in a fluid shifting balance of power, a quiescent foreign policy was a standing invitation to disaster. To crouch still in the hope of remaining unnoticed, and thus unthreatened, was only to risk being trampled upon. Nor could we find security by seeking the protection of one or the other of the big powers because no power, big or small, can be a reliable steward of any interest but its own. When the gods of international politics contend, they help only those who help themselves. History is littered with the rubble of states which have lacked the will to take their fate into their own hands."

Speaking to National University of Singapore students at a forum on Singapore's foreign policy on Friday night, Mr Dhanabalan said he was convinced that Singapore, despite its size, could influence international developments.

His example of how small states could use what he described as non-traditional power resources to acquire a degree of international influence not related to their sizes or military power was, of course, ASEAN's diplomatic pressures on Vietnam over Cambodia. This strategy, Mr Dhanabalan said, was based on three main points. The first was ASEAN's ability to work together and identify this issue as one directly affecting their security. The second was a collective effort to keep abreast of latest developments and acquire and use the right information on the issue. And the final point was careful selection of the time, place and forum to present its case.

If ASEAN had dealt with this problem as an issue involving only the regional grouping and Vietnam, it would have missed altogether the international implications arising out of the involvement of powers outside the region in Hanoi's invasion of Cambodia. It would have lost the opportunity to mobilise international opinion to counter Vietnam's military superiority.

And the choice for ASEAN would have been either to accept what had happened as a fait accompli or carry out a bilateral confrontation in which the regional grouping would come out second best. But instead of accepting either one of these no-win options, ASEAN took its case to the United Nations.

Capitalising on its international stature and the willingness of other countries to listen to its point of view, ASEAN was able to force the Vietnamese to choose between the withdrawal of its forces from Cambodia or political isolation and deprivation of international aid. And by carefully monitoring developments in Cambodia, ASEAN was able to persuade other countries to support its position and convince them that it was a more credible source of information on the Cambodian issue than the Vietnamese or its allies.

Mr Dhanabalan said that by devoting most of its energies on the Cambodian issue, ASEAN was able to lead other states preoccupied with other issues in its direction. He then went on to say that he would be shirking in his responsibility if he did not also voice recognition of the limits to ASEAN's possibilities of influence.

"The fact remains that military strength is still important and we would be unrealistic if we did not acknowledge this fact," he said.

Mr Dhanabalan began his speech -- "Foreign Policy: Opportunities Within the Margin of Possibilities" -- by reiterating the four fundamental precepts of Singapore's foreign policy. These were the republic's stand that: It will be friends with all those who wish to be friendly; it will trade with any state for mutual benefit regardless of ideology or system of government; it will remain non-aligned with regard to the rivalries of great power blocs; and it will co-operate closely with its ASEAN partners to achieve regional cohesion, stability and progress.

He made it clear that there were no reasons to abandon these precepts, but they have to be modified to suit the new realities and challenges faced by Singapore.

Unlike in the past when the U.S. was the dominant power in South-East Asia, there is now a tripolar power structure in the region with a galaxy of regional powers associated with one or the other of the big powers. "It is in this context that Singapore's foreign policy or diplomacy will have to be conducted," Mr Dhanabalan said.

Referring to critics who doubted whether small countries like ASEAN could really influence international politics, he stressed that the new rules of the game had complicated the traditional notions of state power. Previously power was measured by military might, but it now varied according to the issue at stake. The United States, for example, was not able to use its military strength to force members of the organisation of petroleum exporting countries to lower their oil prices.

The growth in the number of international organisations where votes and not the size of member-countries matter and greater constraints on the use of force had also contributed to the growing influence of small states.

Referring to the criticism that ASEAN unity was artificial and that it would be better off concentrating more on economic co-operation rather than paying too much attention to Cambodia, Mr Dhanabalan said ASEAN had succeeded in working together despite their differences and that it was highly irresponsible for anyone to suggest that it should jeopardise its achievements by airing its problems for the entertainment of journalists and political observers.

He added that those who criticised ASEAN's concentration on Cambodia had betrayed their startling ignorance about the need for countries to set priorities and that economic development cannot take place amid political instability. He emphasised that the active foreign policy pursued by Singapore and its ASEAN partners must be tempered with the realisation that military strength is still an important factor in international affairs.

"But realism in international politics consists not only of acknowledging limits but also of recognising opportunities," Mr Dhanabalan said. "Between what presently exists and what we must ultimately accept lies a margin of possibilities. It is within this margin that we operate and it is within this margin that we must seek out those opportunities that will assure our future."

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